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# The Keiogijuku University

A Brief Account of Its History  
Aims and Equipment



PUBLISHED

BY

KEIOGIJUKU UNIVERSITY

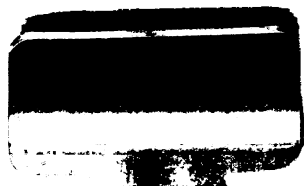
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# The Keiogijuku University

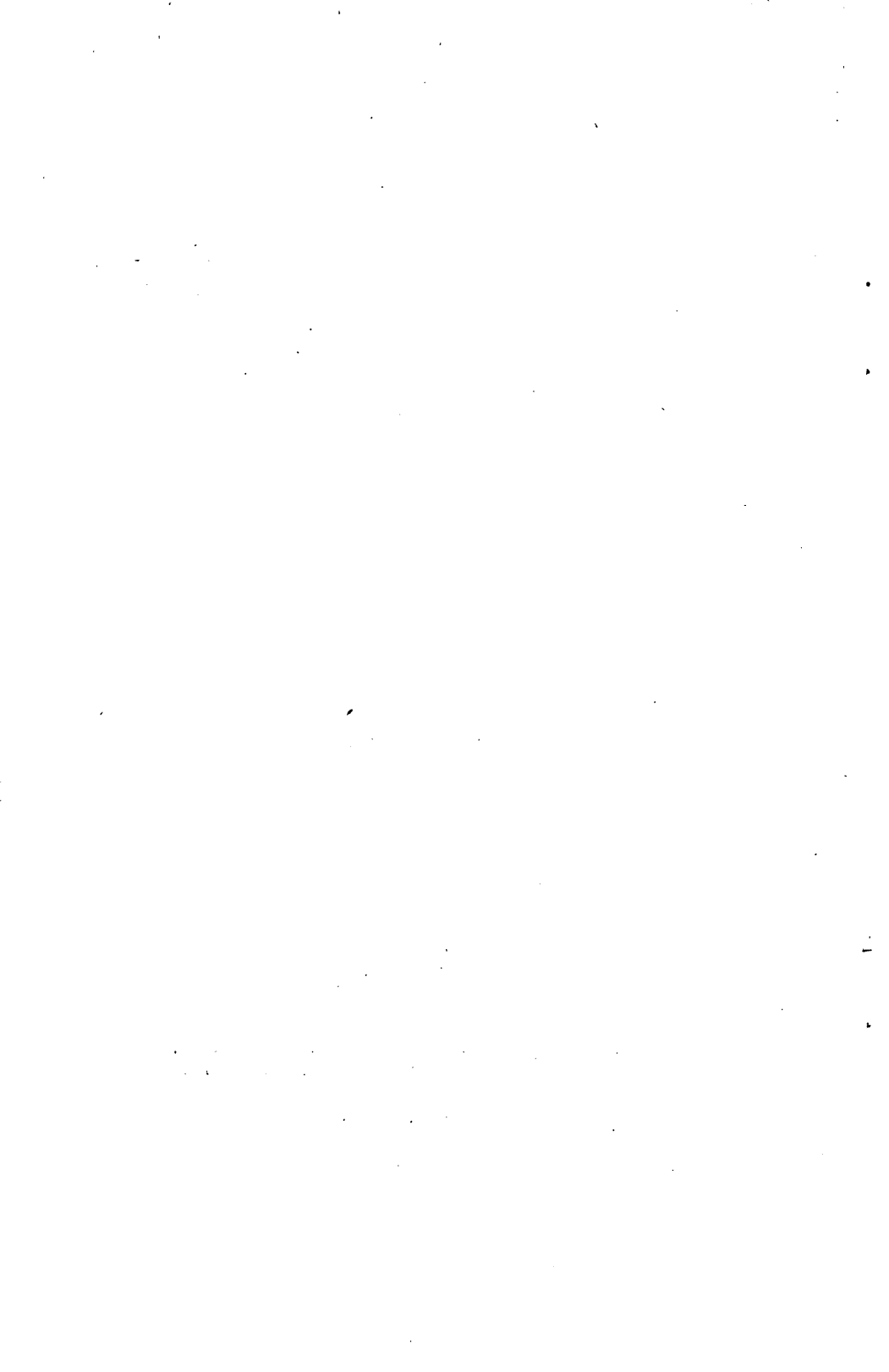
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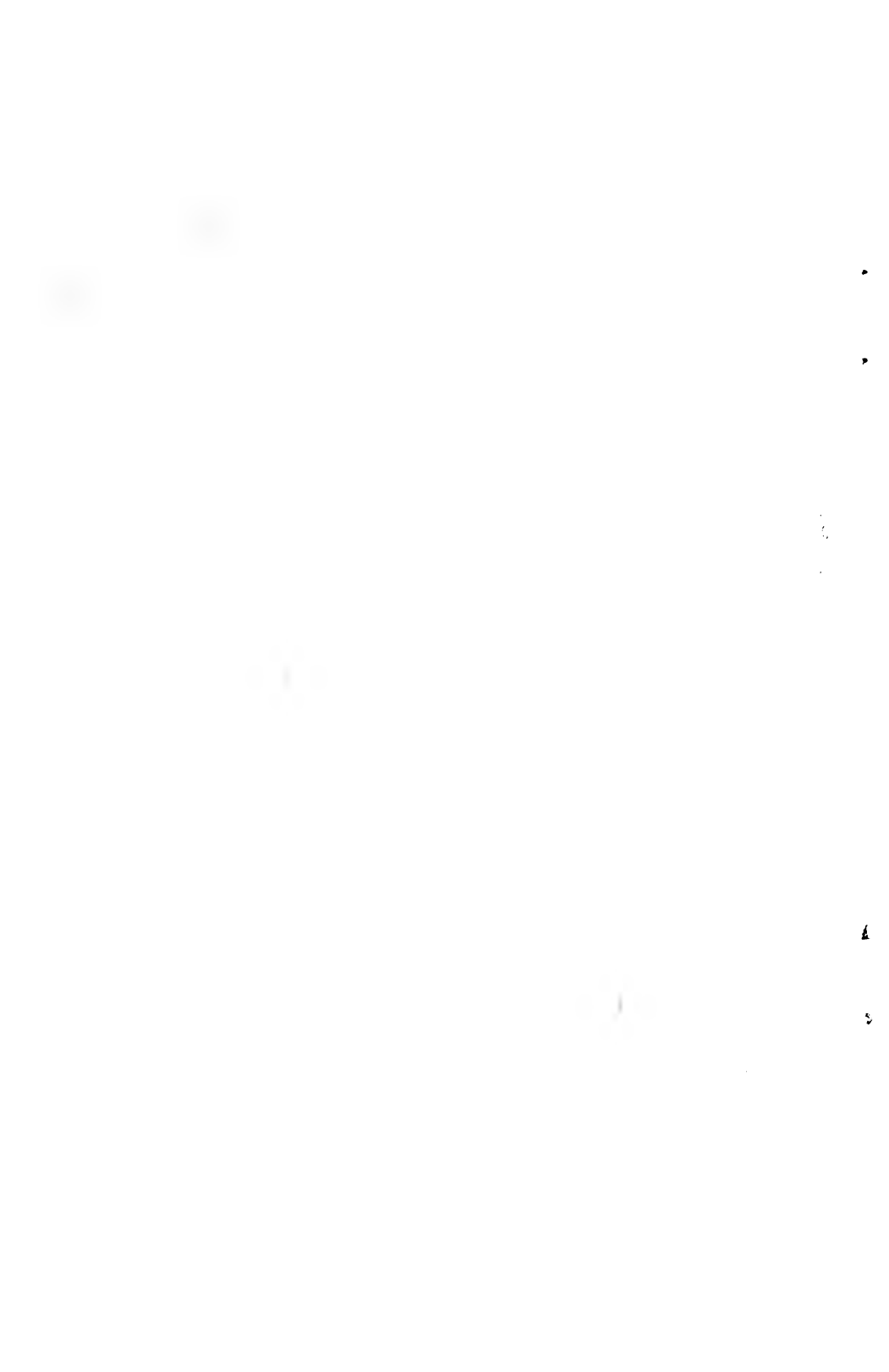
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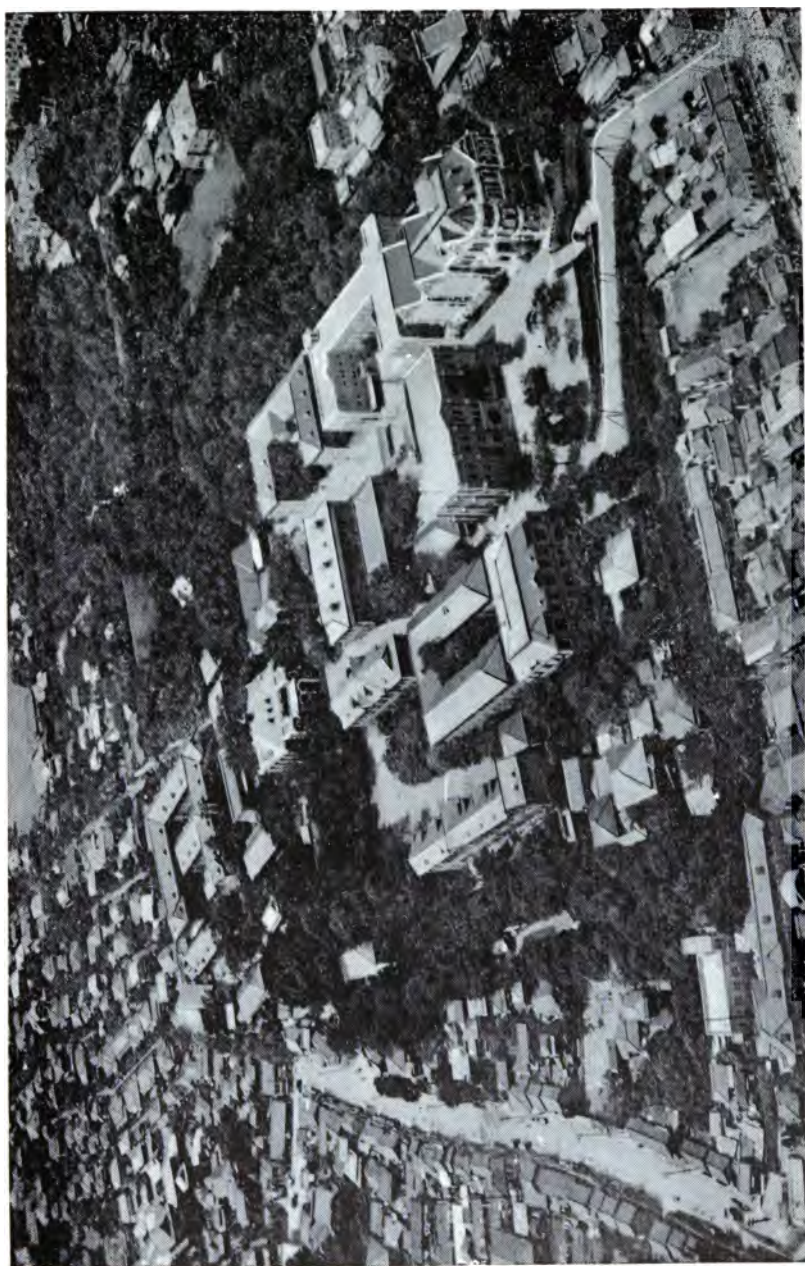




Mr. Yukichi Fukuzawa, The late Founder.







Bird's eye view of the Keiojuku Grounds at Mita as seen from an aeroplane.



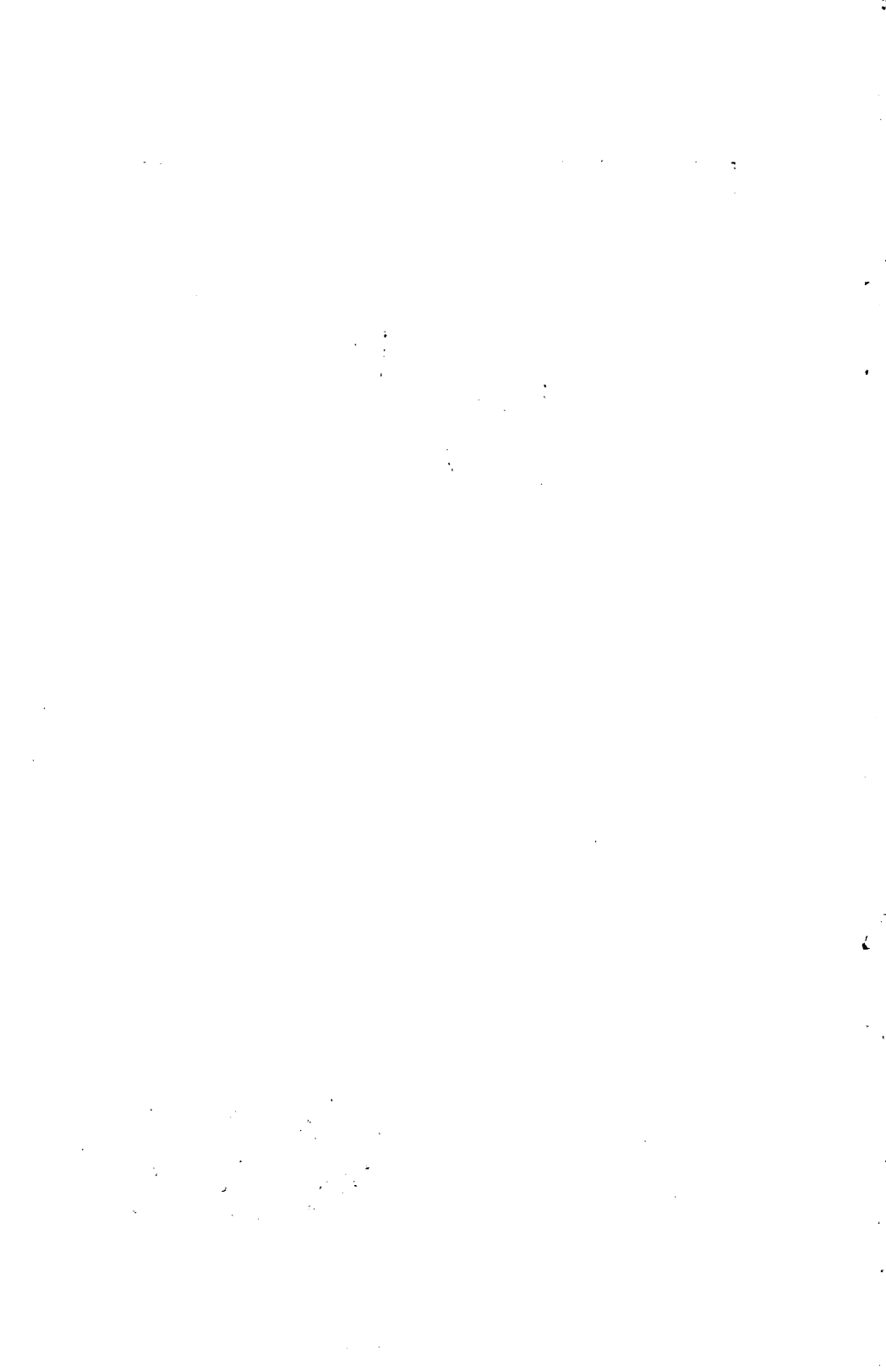


Bird's eye view of the Faculty of Medicine at Shinanomachi, as seen from an aeroplane.





The Administration Building



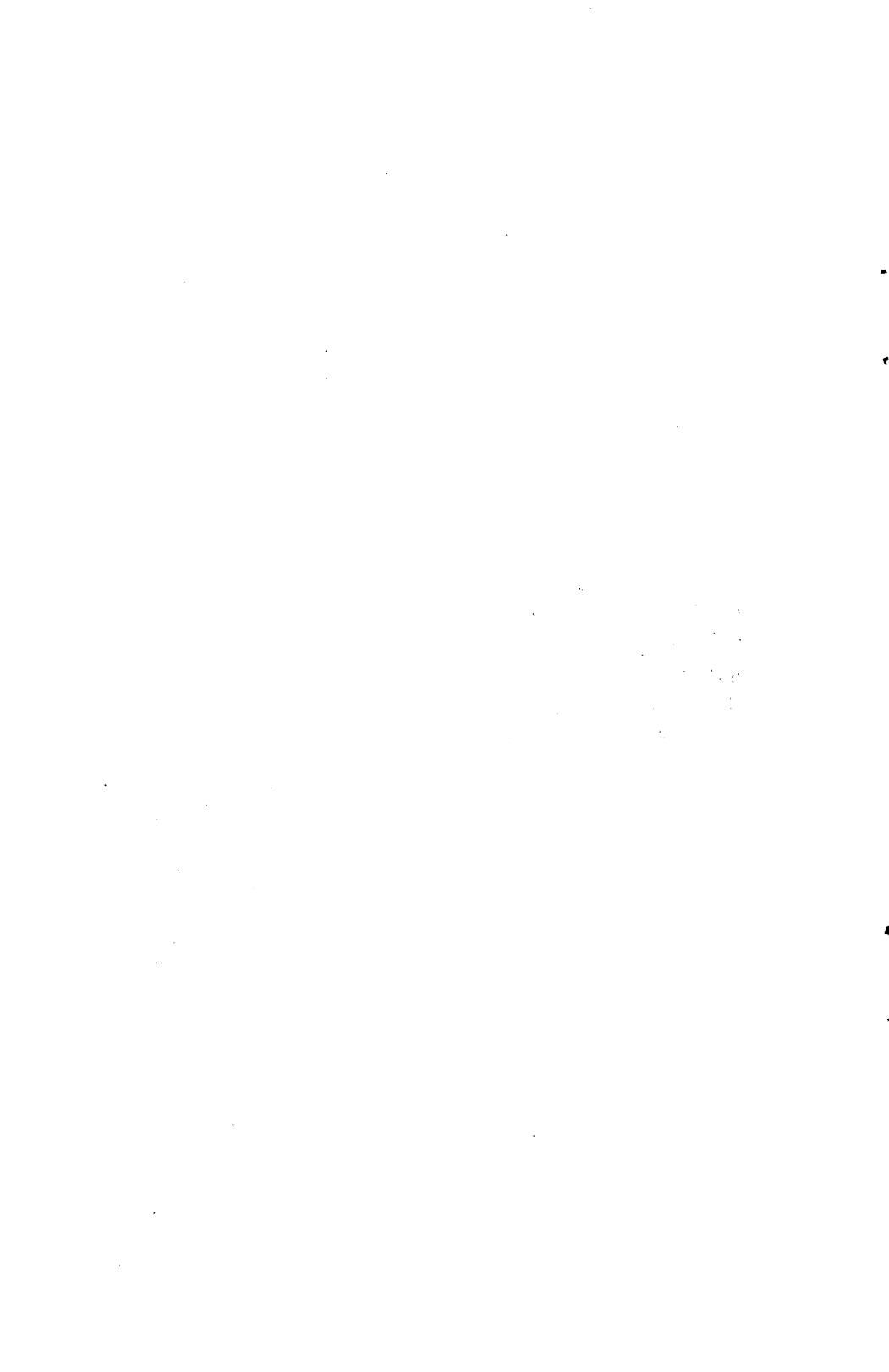
The University Library



The Auditorium







The Preventative Medicine Building,  
Donated by the Rockefeller Foundation, 1930.



The University Hospital



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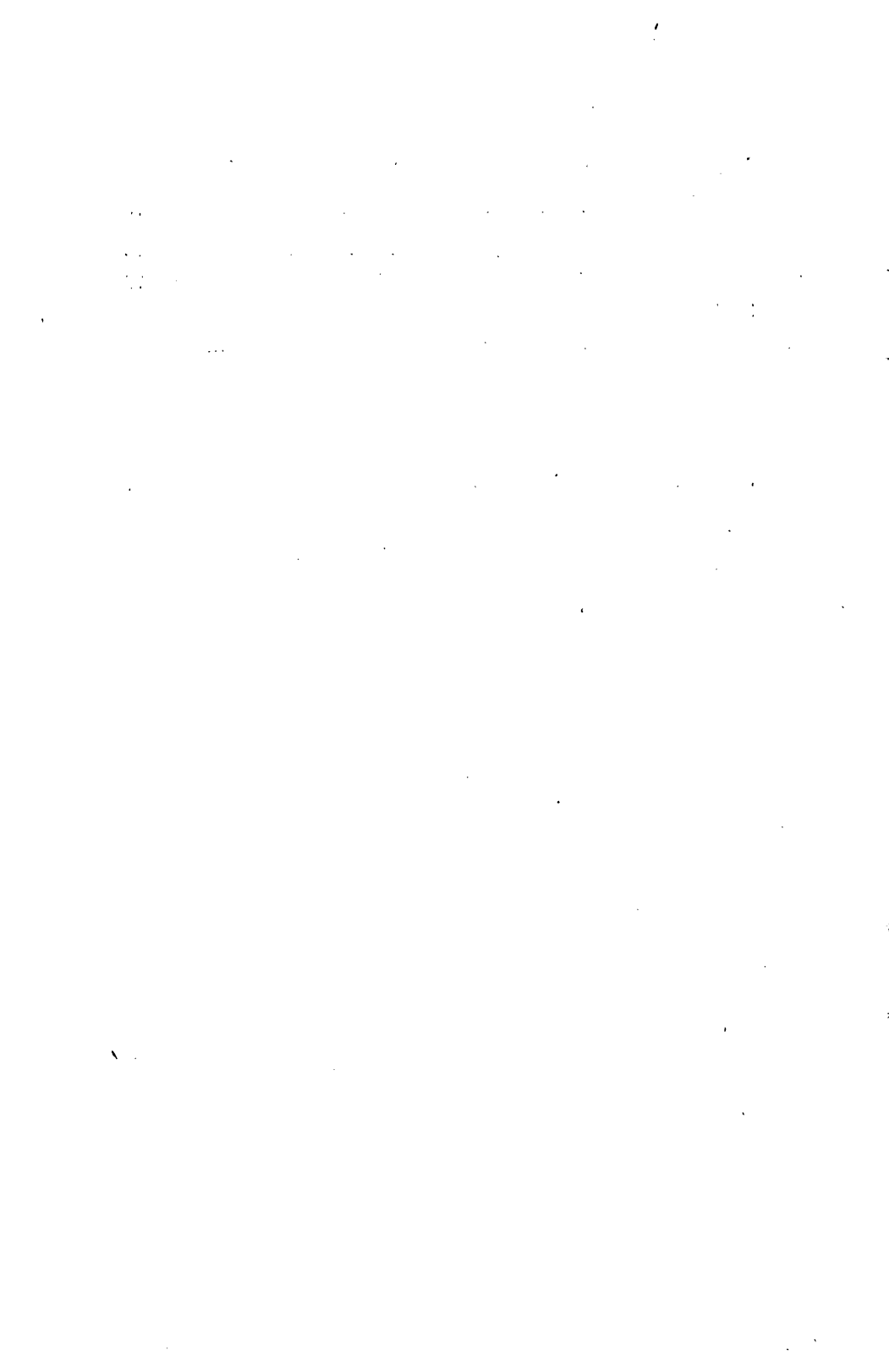
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## **PART I—THE AIMS AND HISTORY**

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### **1. MR. YUKICHI FUKUZAWA, THE FOUNDER OF THE KEIOGIJUKU**

Yukichi Fukuzawa, "the Great Teacher of Mita," as he was afterward called by his disciples and admirers, was born on the 10th of January, 1835, in Osaka, where his father, Mr. Hyakusuke Fukuzawa, a retainer of the Lord of the Nakatsu clan in the province of Buzen in Kiushiu, lived with his family at the time. A samurai of culture and unblemished character, though low in rank, Mr. Hyakusuke Fukuzawa was widely read in Chinese classics and literature. When Yukichi, the future founder of the Keiogijuku, was still an infant, his parents moved to Nakatsu, a little seaside town of Buzen, where the latter spent the rest of their quiet, peaceful days. In 1836 his father died, leaving him a child of only eighteen months, to the tender care of his widowed mother. As the boy became older he exhibited unusual interest as well as talent for learning. In February, 1854, he went to Nagasaki to study the Dutch language; but, in the following year, he returned to Osaka and became a pupil of the celebrated physician and Dutch scholar Koan Ogata, under whom he continued the study of the language and soon distinguished himself as one of his brightest students.

In 1858 young Fukuzawa came to Yedo (Tokyo) and began to devote himself to the dissemination of the knowledge he had thus far acquired of the Dutch language by opening a school in the grounds of the residence of Lord Okudaira of Buzen at Teppozu. It was during the very same year that Japan con-



cluded treaties with five foreign powers and made a forward move to come into close contact with the Western civilization. One day in the following year, the future "Great Teacher of Mita" went to Yokohama, which had just been opened to foreign trade, and there met for the first time some English-speaking people, in conversation with whom his knowledge of Dutch was of no avail. He at once made up his mind to devote his entire energy to the study of the English language, the acquisition of which, he perceived, would be of great importance to himself and his country. It seemed impossible, at the time, for him to engage a teacher of English; but on hearing that an interpreter of English was in the service of the Tokugawa Government, we went and persuaded the man to teach him. Various difficulties, however, prevented him from making satisfactory progress in his lessons. Deciding next to study the language without the assistance of a teacher, he finally succeeded in acquiring a good knowledge of the language with the help of an English-Dutch dictionary, which he was fortunate enough to come across in Yokohama, and thus he became the first Japanese scholar to study things Western through the English language.

In January of 1860, Mr. Yukichi Fukuzawa sailed for the United States of America in the suite of Kimura Settsu-no-kami, who was despatched thither on a mission by the Tokugawa government.

Two years later, in December of 1861, he once more left home for Europe, this time in the suite of Takeuchi Shimotsuke-no-kami, as his interpreter, whose mission it was to pay his country's respect to the treaty powers in Europe and to negotiate with them for the postponement of the opening of the ports of Hyogo and Niigata and of the cities of Yedo and Osaka. Returning the next year, he busied himself in translating and

publishing many books he had brought home. Again, in 1867, he went to America. These foreign travels gave Mr. Fukuzawa an insight into the significance of the very spirit underlying the civilization of the West, that was of immense value to him in his later life. During his last travel in America, however, Mr. Fukuzawa incurred the displeasure of his superiors, because he had showed little sympathy with the policy of the Tokugawa government, and, on his return, he was ordered by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs to confine himself in his own residence, as punishment for his insubordination. This involuntary confinement affording him leisure, he devoted all his time to teaching and to literary work. It was about this time that he named his school after the Keio Era (1865—1867) and called it "Keiogijuku" or "Keio Free School," a name with which his own will always be associated.

It is impossible, in a short sketch like this, to attempt to give even an idea of this great teacher's contribution to education during the Meiji era and of his influence on, and share in, the building up of Modern Japan. It is, indeed, no exaggeration to say that most of the leading men of Japan to-day either received their education in Mr. Fukuzawa's school or benefited themselves from the perusal and study of the books Mr. Fukuzawa had written and published.

His publications, which bristled with liberal ideas and were widely read, had great influence in moulding the minds of the people in those early days. He was an ardent advocate of the opening, at an early date, of a National Assembly, and was a resolute opponent of those ancient customs that tended to hinder the progress of the nation. He was the first Japanese scholar who recognized the rights of women and endeavoured to raise their social position. In 1882, Mr. Fukuzawa started the publication of the "Jiji Shimpō" with some of the best talents of the

Keiogijuku graduates as the members of its editorial staff. This was not by any means, the first daily paper in the country, but whatever papers that existed at the time, being either organs of some political parties or representatives of particular interests, it was quite desirable that there should be a paper advocating the welfare of the country and people from a truly independent and unbiased point of view. Such being the motive under which the "Jiji Shimpō" received its birth, its opinions very naturally came to be regarded as representing the most wholesome, just, and honest part of the society, until it was justly called the "Times" of Japan. Mr. Fukuzawa is also the creator of the Kojunsna, the social club, which he established originally in order that his friends and disciples might come together there with him freely to indulge in interesting conversations of sociable nature and in order that it might be used by those scattered all over the country as a centre through which inquiries might be made and communications exchanged. Gradually the club grew in its aim and use until it has become the powerful social organization of the present day. Later in his life, he published his Moral Code to teach the principles of independence and self-respect which have since become the motto of the Keiogijuku.

In 1861, at the age of 27, he married Miss Kin Toki, and, three years later, his son Ichitaro, who is now the Chancellor of the Keiogijuku, was born, followed by many other sons and daughters. After forty years of active and fruitful life, "the Great Teacher of Mita" passed away in February, 1901. As the news of his death spread, the whole country moaned for the great national loss, expressing its sorrow in various ways. The Lower House of the Imperial Diet unanimously passed a special resolution in favour of a vote of condolence.

## 2. A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION

The Keiogijuku, the oldest of modern institutions of higher learning in Japan, was founded by the late Mr. Yuichi Fukuzawa. It was first established in the compound of the Okudaira mansion at Teppozu, Yedo (Tokyo), in the winter of 1858. The object for which it was started was to teach the Dutch language to the young men of the Okudaira clan, but two years later English was substituted for Dutch. In the fourth year of Keio (1868), that is, the first year of Meiji, the site of the Okudaira mansion became part of the Foreign Concession, so that the institution had to be removed to Shinsenza. It was then that the name of Keiogijuku was given to the school. In those days Japan was divided into two hostile camps, the Imperialists and the adherents of the Shogunate. It was a critical period in the nation's existence. On account of the national excitement and unrest then prevailing, a large majority of Mr. Fukuzawa's pupils left his school in order to enlist as soldiers, and their number dwindled down at one time to eighteen in all; but Mr. Fukuzawa did not allow the school to be closed even for a single day. When, however, peace was restored, students rapidly increased in number, with the result that the school building became too small to accommodate them. In the spring of 1871, therefore, another removal was made, this time to the Mita Heights where the institution is now located.

The Keiogijuku has always been abreast of the times, all the necessary improvements being adopted from time to time; and the standard of instruction has been repeatedly raised. In 1874 a Primary School was founded as part of the institution and the year 1890 saw the further addition of an Evening Commercial School, and the year 1905 that of a Commercial and Technical School. In 1890 a University Department, the first private university in

Japan, was established with the sub-departments of Economics, Law, and Literature, and seven years later, another sub-department of Political Science was added. The year before, when the announcement was made of a revision of the Constitution of the Keiogijuku with a view to the establishment of a University Department, the Imperial Household granted to the institution one thousand *yen* in consideration of the late Mr. Fukuzawa's meritorious services in the education of youth. Again, on the eighth of May, 1900, His Majesty the Emperor granted Mr. Fukuzawa fifty thousand *yen* in recognition of his work, and the latter at once made the whole of it over to the Keiogijuku as part of the needed fund for the increased expenditures. In addition to these departments of abstract sciences, a medical college was before long established as the first step towards fulfilling our founder's lifelong claim for the importance of the education of practical sciences as those of medicine, applied sciences, engineering, and so forth. In response to the Alma Mater's earnest appeal made in 1916, generous gifts from the loyal alumni and sympathetic friends of the university poured in to make up the necessary fund for the proposed plan. The Imperial Household has once more encouraged the enterprise with a gracious gift of thirty thousand *yen*. Dr. S. Kitazato of world fame, whose life is really quite inseparable from that of Mr. Fukuzawa, being called upon to take charge of the new department with other learned doctors of medicine, its success was so positive that its presence was soon keenly felt by the medical worlds both at home and abroad. The first enrolment of students took place in March of 1917. In 1919, the Educational Department of the Government issued a new regulation admitting students who had finished the fourth year grade of the Middle Schools into the High Schools, or the University Preparatories, both public and private,

whereas only the graduates of the Middle Schools had been admitted into them before this. Our university met the new state of things by adding, in the spring of 1920, a new class below the hitherto first year of the University Preparatory Department. In other words, her two-year preparatory course was lengthened to three years through the extension downward of an additional year. She grasped the same opportunity to effect some other important changes such as the amalgamation of the Departments of Law and Political Science into one under the name of the College of Law, the rearrangement of the courses of studies throughout all the university departments, etc. In short, the Keiogijuku at present comprises a University including the Colleges of Literature, Economics, Law, and Medicine with their Graduate Courses; a University Preparatory School; a College of Higher Studies called Kotobu; a Middle School; a Commercial and Technical School; an Evening Commercial School; and a Primary School for Boys. The present pamphlet, however, deals mainly with the University.

### 3. GENERAL AIMS OF THE KEIOGIJUKU

The most important aim of the Keiogijuku is to educate the youths in accordance with the guiding principles of life set forth in Fukuzawa's Moral Code, and thus to send forth into the world a large number of young men, sound in mind and body, strong in character, and full of aspirations for purity in private life as well as for a career of useful service to society. For the realization of this purpose, the institution undertakes to encourage the healthy physical development of its students, to inculcate in them the principles of moral life and to instruct them in such branches of knowledge as are presumed likely to prove to be most serviceable to them in the discharge of their future duties

as members of their families; as well as of society at large.

While the Keiogijuku is in no way behind others in believing in the importance of intellectual culture and technical training, it attaches, at the same time, a far greater importance to noble manhood. It pays special attention, therefore, to the normal and healthy development of character in its students and endeavours to produce men of moral stamina. Particular stress is laid on the inculcation in the students of the principles of Independence and Self-respect as the regulators of their conduct in their various personal relations as members of the community.

In describing this aim of the institution we cannot do better than quote the Founder's own words which follow: "The Keiogijuku is not satisfied with remaining merely a place of cloistered learning. It aspires to be a fountain head from where flows the nobleness of character, and an intellectual light and moral glory to illumine the path of Japan. Its aim is to make clear those principles which should govern the domestic, social and national life, not only by preaching but also by practising them, and thus to prove a leading factor in the general welfare of the country."

Important as are physical and moral culture to the youth, an educational institution is primarily a place where they come for the development of their mental faculties. For this reason, after having paid due attention to the physical and moral phases of their education, the Keiogijuku spares no effort to develop the mental powers of the youth who come under its care. In so doing, however, the institution carefully refrains from encouraging its students to acquire a mere smattering of such numerous branches of knowledge as are not likely to be of much service to them, and also from fostering a spirit of pedantry by insisting on refined specialization in subjects of study remote from general human interests. What it endeavours to accomplish, is to

instruct the students in every one of its departments in the fundamentals of the most important and useful subjects in such a way as to give them the habit of severe mental application and to enable them to grasp the significance of things that are taught, so that the knowledge and the habit of industry they acquire may be of great advantage to them when they later take up their life-work.

In this connection, it may be mentioned that the Keiogijuku insists much more strongly on a thorough study of the English language than the other similar institutions of learning in Japan, for it believes in the importance of this language not only as the best medium of introducing the Western civilization into the country but also as the most widely used language in political, commercial and other relations between nations.

We firmly believe in academic freedom, which is often lacking in the Government institutions of learning. In a country like Japan which was suddenly thrown into contact with a superior civilization, the education of the youths necessarily had to be undertaken by the Central Government, for the people neither had realized its importance nor had the means of establishing educational institutions. In the course of time, the people, and especially the rising generations, have come to regard the government universities and colleges as the only educational institutions worth attending. We do recognize the valuable services these Government institutions have rendered and are rendering to the country. But when we look to Europe and America, we find it is not the Government but private institutions of higher learning enjoying academic freedom, that are the centres of learning in their respective countries. Even in Germany where practically all of the Universities are Governmental institutions, it is a well-known fact that these institutions enjoy almost as much academic freedom as the corresponding



private institutions in other countries.

In Japan, on the other hand, the Government authorities have often muzzled the professors in the Government institutions and otherwise interfered with their academic freedom, thus arresting the progress of higher learning and independent research. In this regard, the Keiogijuku stands in a unique position in the educational system of Japan, for it has at its back a history of independent existence for more than seventy years; is known far and wide in the country as its oldest educational institution, public or private; and has been and is free from all interference by the Government authorities in any and all of its activities. Availing itself of this ground of vantage and carrying the principles of Independence and Self-respect to their logical conclusion, the Keiogijuku has always aimed and does aim to create and maintain an atmosphere of academic freedom and to endeavour to counteract the evil effects of the government interference in advanced education and higher learning.

Besides maintaining academic freedom, the Keiogijuku aims to ensure academic independence, for the realization of which it has sent and is sending, on fellowship, a large number of graduates of distinguished scholarship to foreign universities to prepare themselves for teaching in their Alma Mater, and many of them have already returned and are now holding professorships in the institution.

books placed in the library for safe-keeping.

x   x   x   x   x

The Keiogijuku has a large dormitory accommodating a few hundreds of boys. It is equipped with all the necessary means for comfortable living.

x   x   x   x   x

#### THE PHYSICAL CULTURE ASSOCIATION (TAI-IKU-KAI)

(The Physical Culture Association has for its aim the perfect physical development and moral discipline.) Every student of the Keiogijuku is its member and he is free to choose among the different branches into which the Association is divided. These branches are: *Judo*, fencing (Japanese style), rowing, archery (Japanese style), tennis, Rugby football, gymnastics, swimming, baseball, running, wrestling (Japanese style), hockey, mountain climbing, horse-riding, Association football, skating, etc. Sports, among individuals, inter-class, as well as inter-collegiate, are encouraged.

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## PART III—THE AGREEMENT OF THE FOUNDATION

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### 1. The General Provisions.

ART. I. The present Foundation is called the Keiogijuku.

ART. II. The aim of the Keiogijuku is education.

ART. III. The office of the Keiogijuku is located at No. 2 Mita Nichome, Shibaku, Tokio.

ART. IV. The present agreement shall receive no amendment unless over three fourths of those, present at the Meeting of the Board of Counsellors consisting of more than three fifths of the entire membership, are in favour of the amendment.

### 2. The Properties.

ART. V. The Properties of the Keiogijuku shall be administered or disposed of by the Executive Committee acting upon resolutions passed at the Meeting of the Board of Councillors.

ART. VI. The fiscal year of the Keiogijuku commences on the first day of April and terminates on the thirty first day of March of the ensuing year.

ART. VII.

- a) In case of the dissolution of the Keiogijuku, the following pieces of land out of the properties belonging to the foundation shall be restored to the direct heir of the donor:—

- (1) The premises situated at No. 2 Mita Nichome, Shibaku, Tokio, consisting in 11.120 *tsubo* 4 *go* and 9 *shaku* of land and 1.915 *tsubo* 4 *go* and 5 *shaku* of bluff;

- (2) The premises situated at No. 26 Mita Shichome, Shibaku, Tokio, consisting in 970 *tsubo* 7 *go* and 3 *shaku* of land ;
- (3) The premises situated at No. 31 Mita Shichome, Shibaku, Tokio, consisting in 198 *tsubo* 7 *go* and 5 *shaku* of land.
- b) The rest of the properties of the foundation shall be disposed of in a similar spirit.

### **3. The Executive Committee (Riji)**

#### **ART. VIII.**

- a) Members of the Executive Committee must not exceed seven in number and shall be elected by the Board of Councillors from among the Alumni.
- b) One of the members of the Executive Committee shall be the President of the Foundation (Jukucho), who has control over all the affairs of the Keiogijuku in accordance with the resolutions passed at the meeting of the Boards of Councillors and of the Executive Committee.
- c) The Board of councillors may appoint a number of Executives-in-ordinary as assistances to the president, from among the members of the Executive Committee.
- d) The positions of the members of the Executive Committee, besides those of the President and of the Executives-in-ordinary, are honorary posts.

#### **ART. IX.**

- a) The Executive Committee's term of office is four years and that of one who succeeds another by filling a vacancy shall be what remains of the term of his predecessor in office.

- b) Retirement from office of any member of the Executive Committee shall be effected on a resolution passed at the Meeting of the Board of Councillors.

ART. X. At the end of every fiscal year, the Executive Committee shall draw up a budget for the following year and get the approval of the Meeting of the Board of Councillors for the same.

ART. XI. At the beginning of every fiscal year, the Executive Committee shall make up a settled-account report for the preceding year and get the approval of the Board of Councillors for the same.

#### **4. The Supervisors (Kanji)**

ART. XII.

- a) There shall be three Supervisors in the Keiogijuku whose term of office is four years and who are elected from among the Councillors by mutual vote.
- b) The positions of the Supervisors are honorary posts.

ART. XIII. The Supervisors' duty is to inspect the general affairs, especially the matters relating the income and expenditure, of the Keiogijuku, and report the result to the Board of Councillors. If they think it necessary, they may demand the Executive committee to call a special meeting of the Councillors provided they clearly state the object of such meeting.

#### **5. The Councillors (Hiogi-in)**

ART. XIV. There shall be a Board of Councillors consisting of fifty members.

ART. XV.

- a) Thirty of these Councillors shall be elected by the votes of the alumni, from among themselves; and the rest twenty shall be elected, by the votes of the Councillors thus elected, from among the alumni.

- b) In case a vacancy occurs in the Councillorship, the candidate, who gained the largest number of votes, among those who failed to be elected at the preceding election, is eligible to the office.
- c) In case a vacancy occurs in the Councillorship elected by the votes of the thirty Councillors, a by-election after the same method shall take place.

**ART. XVI.**

- a) The Councillors' term of office is four years.
- b) The term of office of the Councillor who succeeds another by filling a vacancy, shall be the remainder of the term of his predecessor in office.
- c) The term of office of the twenty Councillors elected by the votes of the thirty Councillors, shall end when that of the latter terminates.

**ART. XVII.** The Board of Councillors shall deliberate on and determine matters concerning the business and financial welfare of the Keiogijuku.

**ART. XVIII.**

- a) The regular Meeting of the Board of Councillors shall be called once a month by the Executive Committee.
- b) The Executive Committee may call a special Meeting of the Board of Councillors if it is necessary.
- c) Upon demand from the Councillors exceeding in number one fifth of the total membership, the Executive Committee must call a special Meeting of the Board of Councillors, provided the object of the meeting is clearly stated.

**ART. XIX.**

- a) The Chairman of the Board of Councillors shall be elected from among the members by mutual vote.
- b) In case the Chairman can not be present, a temporary

Chairman shall be elected out of the members who are present, by mutual vote.

**ART. XX.** Unless more than twelve members of the Councillors are present, no meeting shall take place.

**ART. XXI.**

- a) No member of the teaching or business staff of the Keiogijuku is eligible to the Councillorship, but the following persons may appear at the Meeting of the Board of Councillors to express their opinions: the president of the University, the deans of the University Faculties the superintendent of the University Preparatory School, the dean of the Kotobu, the principal of the Futsubu, the principal of the Shokogakko, the principal of the Yochisha, and the principal of the Shogiogakko.
- b) The above named persons shall receive notification whenever the Meeting of the Board of Councillors takes place.
- c) The Executive Committee may call upon any member of the teaching or business staff of the Keiogijuku to appear before the Meeting of the Board of Councillors to explain a measure.

## **6. The Alumni (Juku-in)**

**ART. XXII.** The Alumni of the Keiogijuku are either the graduates of the different Faculties of the University and of the Kotobu, or those specially appointed by the *Shato*.

## **7. Honorary Chancellor (The Shato)**

**ART. XXIII.** There shall be one Shato in the Keiogijuku.

**ART. XXIV.** The Shato is chosen on the recommendation of the Alumni Association from among its own members.

ART. XXV. The shato makes special appointments of alumni, and in case his position is vacant it shall be done by the resolution passed at the Meeting of the Board of Councillors.

### 8. The Supplementary Provision.

ART. XXVI. At the first sitting of the Board of the Councillors after the present amendment of the Agreement takes effect, the Executive Committee shall be elected; and simultaneously with the assumption of office by the new members of the Executive Committee so elected, the old members shall retire from office.

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## THE PERSONNELS OF THE KEIOGIJUKU FOUNDATION

### Chancellor

Ichitaro Fukuzawa,

### The Executive Committee

Kiroku Hayashi, *Member of Executive Committee, President of the Foundation.*

Tomisaburo Nishimura, *Executive-in-ordinary.*

Junjiro Matsumoto,                   "       "       "

Eikichi Kamata, *Member of Executive Committee.*

Ikunoshin Kadono,       "       "       "       "

Seihin Ikeda,               "       "       "       "

Wasaku Natori,           "       "       "       "

### Supervisors

Toyotaro Isomura

Keinosuke Nishino

Takeo Kato



**Councillors**

Eikichi Kamata	Shozo Abe
Yamaji Muto	Tatsuo Yamamoto
Seihin Ikeda	Kango Koyama
Ikunoshin Kadono	Seishiro Kimura
Ryozo Hiranuma	Shimakichi Suzuki
Tsunekichi Asabuki	Shigemichi Miyoshi
Toyotaro Isomura	Tokujiro Hirata
Wasaku Natori	Kazuchika Okura
Ichizo Kobayashi	Seitoku Ito
Chokuro Kadono	Fusajiro Abe
Momosuke Fukuzawa	Komasuke Sasaki
Toranosuke Furukawa	Shingo Tsuda
Raita Fujiyama	Kiyoshi Miyahara
Ichizaemon Morimura	Isao Yada
Takeo Kato	Masahiko Takahashi
Kanmei Ishikawa	Ichitaro Honda
Keinosuke Nishino	Tadao Okazaki
Umeshiro Suzuki	Denpei Shimogo
Fusanosuke Kuhara	Gonshichi Hirai
Ginjiro Fujiwara	Seizaburo Yasukawa
Yasuzaeon Matsunaga	Yozo Kaito
Kakugoro Inouye	Yushichi Imai
Zenbei Horikiri	Seifu Kurachi
Hikoichi Motoyama	Takeo Goto
Yosaburo Takegoshi	Saburoji Nakamikawa

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## **PART IV—THE GENERAL REGULATIONS**

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### **1. THE UNIVERSITY COUNCIL**

**ART. I.** There shall be a Council in the Keiogijuku University called the University Council. It shall be called together at least once a term by the President of the University, who shall act as Chairman at its meeting. In the President's absence, the senior Dean shall act as his proxy. At the demand either of the President of the Keiogijuku Foundation or of the members exceeding in number one third of the entire membership, a special Meeting of the University Council may be called.

**ART. II.** The following persons may become the members of the University Council: the deans of the University Faculties and the superintendent of the University Preparatory School, two professors from each Faculty and the University librarian.

**ART. III.** The professors representing the University Faculties at the University Council, shall be elected by mutual vote of the professors of the Faculties concerned. The term of office of the members of the Council is two years, but they are reeligible.

**ART. IV.** The following matters shall be discussed at the University Council:

- a) Matters concerning the University regulations.
- b) Matters concerning the students to be sent abroad, these matters being always transferred from the professors' meeting of each University Faculty where they had been already deliberated upon.
- c) Matters concerning the admission of students into the

preparatory course of each college.

- d) Matters concerning the conferring of degrees.
- e) Matters referred to the Council by the President of the Keiogijuku Foundation or by the President of the University.

The University Council may make any proposition regarding the educational matters of the institution, to the Executive Committee through the President of the Keiogijuku.

ART. V. If necessary, any professor or officer of the University, who is not a member of the University Council, may be asked to be present at its meeting.

ART. VI. The minutes of the Council shall be kept by the University Secretary.

## 2. THE KEIOGIJUKU ADVISORY COUNCIL

ART. I. There shall be an Advisory Council in the Keiogijuku called the General Council.

ART. II. The following persons shall be the members of the Council: the deans of the University Faculties, two professors representing each University Faculty; the superintendent of the University Preparatory School and the dean of the College of Higher Studies; the principals of the Middle School, the Commercial and Technical School, the Evening Commercial School; the principal of the Primary School; two teachers representing each of the University Preparatory School and the College of Higher Studies; one teacher representing each of the Middle School, the Commercial and Technical School, the Primary School, and the Evening Commercial School; the University librarian; the manager of the Physical Culture Association; the head housemaster of the Dormitory; and the head proctor of the University.

the University Preparatory School, and the College of Higher Studies.

ART. III. The members of the Keiogijuku Advisory Council, representing the teaching body of each University Faculty, college and school within the Keiogijuku as mentioned above, shall be elected at the respective body concerned, and their term of office shall be two years.

ART. IV. The aim of this Council is to keep all departments of the Keiogijuku in close touch and to harmonize their spirits and methods of education. The Council shall discuss such matters as are placed at its hand for consideration by the Executive Committee, these matters having common bearings upon all the departments. The members, however, may express their opinions regarding matters, not proposed by the Executive Committee for consideration, and demand the discussion of the Council upon them.

ART. V. The Council shall be called at least once a term by the President of the Keiogijuku Foundation, who shall act as Chairman at the meeting. Provided there is a demand by the members exceeding in number one third of the entire membership, a special meeting of the Council may be called.

ART. VI. The minutes of the Council shall be kept by the secretary of the Foundation.

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### 3. THE SCHOLARSHIPS

#### (a) The Medical Scholarships

This scholarship, yielding a monthly income of from fifty to one hundred yen for two years, is awarded to worthy students at the Faculty of Medicine who desire to remain in the faculty to engage in special lines of research work.

**(b) The Nakamigawa Memorial Scholarship**

This scholarship is based on a fund consisting of eleven thousand and five hundred yen donated to the University, in 1913, in memory of the late Mr. Hikojiro Nakamigawa by his friends. The interest proceeding from this fund is annually used as scholarships awarded to worthy students in the University Faculties.

**(c) The Shohei Kinoshita Memorial Scholarship**

This scholarship is based on a fund consisting of ten thousand yen donated to the University by Mr. Eitaro Kinoshita, who died while student in the third year class of the Economic Course of the University Preparatory School. The interest proceeding from this fund is annually used as scholarships awarded to worthy students in the class above mentioned.

**(d) The Mochitsuki Scholarship for the  
Study of China**

This scholarship is based on a fund consisting of one hundred thousand yen donated to the University by Mr. Gunshiro Mochitsuki under the stipulation that the interest proceeding from the same shall be appropriated for the purpose of studying China. While various other profitable uses are made of the income, part of it is given annually as travelling scholarships to two students specializing on China, who are sent to that country for observation and study.

**(e) The Yasukawa Scholarship**

This scholarship is based on a fund consisting of fifty thousand yen, donated to the University by Mr. Yuunosuke

**Yasukawa in memory of his late fourth son, who died in September, 1930, while student of the third year, the Medical Preparatory School of our University. The interest proceeding from this capital is given annually to ten worthy students in the Preparatory School and the University Faculties.**

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## PART V—THE DEGREES

### THE RULES GOVERNING THE CONFERRING OF DEGREES

ART. I. The Degrees conferred at the Keiogijuku University are: *Bungaku Hakushi* (Doctor of Literature), *Keizaigaku Hakushi* (Doctor of Economics), *Hogaku Hakushi* (Doctor of Laws), and *Igaku Hakushi* (Doctor of Medicine).

ART. II. The candidate for a degree shall submit to the President of the University two copies of his own original thesis accompanied with a copy of Curriculum Vitæ and one hundred yen for fee, indicating the faculty by whom he desires to have his thesis examined. Besides the thesis mentioned, the candidate may also hand in other collateral thesis or papers that might serve as references.

ART. III. If the Professors' Meeting considers the thesis so submitted worthy of an examination, it shall appoint an examination committee from among the professors, or from among the assistant professors or the lecturers, if necessary.

#### ART. IV.

- a) The members of the Examination Committee shall take notes on what they have duly examined, and shall submit these to the Professors' Meeting, at which they are expected to express their opinions regarding the case.
- b) The acceptance or rejection of the thesis shall be decided by the professors' votes exceeding the majority of two thirds, the number of the professors

present required for such meeting being over two thirds of the entire membership.

- c) The votes used in the above case shall be unsigned ones.

ART. V. When the Professors' Meeting decides in favour of the thesis in question, the President of the University shall confer the degree to the candidate with the approval of the Minister of Education.

ART. VI.

- a) Any person having a Keiogijuku University degree shall be deprived of the same in case he is known to be guilty of an act disgraceful to his academic honour.
- b) The deprival of the degree shall be executed by the approval both of the Professors' Meeting and of the Minister of Education.



## PART VI—THE UNIVERSITY

### **Its Formation and Period of Study**

1. The Keiogijuku University is composed of the four Faculty of Literature, Economics, Law, and Medicine, at which the principles and applications of their respective arts and sciences are taught.

2. There is a Preparatory School attached to the University, at which the common education of a higher degree, as well as the preparatory studies for the University Faculties, is given.

3. Each Faculty of the University has its Graduate School, at which researches are made.

4. The length of time required for completing these schools is: three years each for the Preparatory School and the Faculty except the Medical Faculty where it is four years. There is no definite period of study required for the Graduate Schools.

### **The Calendar**

5. The academic year begins on the 1st day of April and closes on the 31st of March of the ensuing year.

6. The academic year is divided into three terms.

1st term. . . . . April 11th—July 10th.

2nd „ . . . . . September 11th—December 25th.

3rd „ . . . . . January 8th—March 31st.

7. The following are the holidays:

1. The Sundays and the national holidays.

2. January 10th—The Founder's Memorial Day.

3. April 23rd—The Foundation Day.

4. April 1st-10th—The Spring Vacation.
5. July 11th-September 10th— The Summer Vacation.
6. December 26th-January 7th—The Winter Vacation.

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## Officers

### President

Kiroku Hayashi, *Bungakushi* (Keiogijuku), *Hogakuhakushi*,

## a. The Faculty of Literature

### Dean

Tei-ichi Kawai, *Bungakushi* (Keiogijuku), *Bungaku Hakushi*,

### Professors

Tei-ichi Kawai, *Bungakushi* (Keiogijuku), *Bungaku Hakushi*.  
Ethics, Logic, Folk Psychology.

Isao Hata, B. L (Univ. of Nashville), M. A. (Yale). English and  
English Literature.

Yonejiro Noguchi. English Literature.

Hyakutaro Urabe, *Bungakushi* (Keiogijuku), *Hogakuhakushi*.  
Occidental History.

Tetsushi Hirose, *Bungakushi*. French Literature.

Masukichi Hashimoto, *Bungakushi*. Oriental History, Introduction  
to Oriental History, Introduction to Historical Science,  
Seminar.

Sumie Kobayashi, *Bungakushi* (Keiogijuku). Pedagogy, History  
of Pedagogy, History of Education.

Saburo Funada, *Bungakushi*. Introduction to Philosophy, Occidental Philosophy, History of Occidental Philosophy, Philosophy of History, Seminar.

Gitaro Chino, *Bungakushi*. German and German Literature.

Junzaburo Nishiwaki, *Rizaigakushi* (Keiogijuku). Introduction to Philology, Introduction to Literature, English, English Literature.

Nobuo Origuchi. *Bungakuhakushi*. Japanese Literature.

Banri Masaki, *Bungakushi* (Keiogijuku). Introduction to Occidental History, Occidental History, Seminar.

Nobuhiro Matsumoto, *Bungakushi* (Keiogijuku), Docteur es lettres (D. t.). Oriental History, Sociology.

Takashi Hashimoto, *Bungakushi* (Keiogijuku). Ethics, Occidental Philosophy, History of Occidental Philosophy.

Takuzo Itakura, *Seijigakushi* (Keiogijuku) *Hogakuhakushi*, Political Science.

Shinzo Koizumi, *Seijigakushi* (Keiogijuku). Social Problems.

#### Assistant Professors

Matsusaburo Yokoyama, B. A. (Colorado), M. A. (Harvard), Ph. D. (Clark). Introduction to Psychology, Psychology, Experimental Psychology.

Yoshio Matsumoto, *Bungakushi* (Keiogijuku). Japanese History.

Kiyoharu Ikumi, *Bungakushi* (Keiogijuku). French Literature.

#### Lecturers

Shigetomo Koda, *Bungakushi*, *Bungaku Hakushi*. Japanese History.

Chota Maeda. Latin.

Kichinosuke Ito, *Bungakushi*. Epistemology.

Sueo Goto, *Bungakushi*, *Bungakuhakushi*. French and French Literature.

Shigeru Kato, *Bungakuhakushi*. Chinese Literature, Oriental History.

Tatsuo Takahashi. Japanese Language.

L. Winkler. German Language.

Juichi Iki, *Bungakushi*. Japanese History, Diplomatics.

Masatoshi Muramatsu, *Bungakushi*. Greek.

Ryozo Niiseki, *Bungakushi*. German Literature.

Daijio Tokiwa, *Bungakushi*, *Bungakuhakushi*. Oriental Philosophy.

Shikita Koyanagi, *Bungakuhakushi*. Chinese Philosophy.

Katsunori Onishi, *Bungakushi*, *Bungakuhakushi*. Æsthetics.

A. M. Prunier. French Language.

Yoshitoshi Miyashima. Chinese Language.

Yataro Okabe, *Bungakushi*. Methods of Teaching.

Itsuzo Shimabara, B. D. (Yale), M. A. (Oberlin). Religion.

Takaho Itagaki. History of Occidental Fine Arts.

Kinji Kimura, *Bungakushi*. German and German Literature.

Sadakichi Kojo. Chinese Literature.

Kairyu Yamamoto, *Bungakushi*. Hindoo Philosophy.

Tasuke Kawakami, *Bungakushi*. Japanese History.

Shozaburo Maruo, *Bungakushi*. History of Oriental Fine Arts.

Kashiwa Oyama. Anthropology.

J. H. Burbank, B. A. (Oxford), M. A. (Oxford). English and English Literature.

Seitaro Saito, *Bungakushi*. Occidental History.

Masakuni Niidate, *Bungakushi*. Sociology.

Tsune-e Shibata. Archæology.

Shigetaka Abe. Educational Administration.

Kenji Moriya, *Bungakushi*. Æsthetics.

Kenzo Takayanagi, *Hogakushi*. Jurisprudence.

Masajiro Takikawa, *Hogakushi*. History of Japanese Law.

## b. The Faculty of Economics

### Dean

Kinzo Sambe, *Rizaigakushi* (Keiogijuku), *Keizaigakuhakushi*.

### Professors

Kanju Kiga, *Bungakushi* (Keiogijuku), Ph. D. (Leipzig), *Hogakuhakushi*. Economic Principles, Economic Policy, & Agricultural Policy.

Kinzo Sambe, *Rizaigakushi* (Keiogijuku), *Keizaigakuhakushi*. Accountancy & Economic Principles.

Sei-ichiro Takahashi *Seijigakushi* (Keiogijuku). History of Economic Science, Economic Theories in England, & Economic Principles.

Shinzo Koizumi, *Seijigakushi* (Keiogijuku). History of Social Thoughts & Economic Principles.

Yukio Masui, *Rizaigakushi* (Keiogijuku). Transportation Policy, Land Transportation Management, & Shipping Management.

Shikamatsu Mukai, *Rizaigakushi* (Keiogijuku). Organization and Management, Business Management, & Exchange.

Kentaro Nomura, *Rizaigakushi* (Keiogijuku). History of Commerce & Economic Theories in Japan. History of Ancient and Mediæval Economics, History of Modern Economics, & History of Japanese Economics.

Tadaomi Kata, *Rizaigakushi* (Keiogijuku). Sociology.

Kenji Sono, *Rizaigakushi* (Keiogijuku). Insurance, Life Insurance and Fire Insurance, General Average and Marine Insurance, & Industrial Policy.

Fukutaro Okui, *Rizaigakushi* (Keiogijuku). Urban Sociology & Social Policy.

Kinnosuke Kinbara, *Rizaigakushi* (Keiogijuku). Money, International Monetary Circulation, & Foreign Exchange.

Hide-ichi Ito, *Keizaigakushi*. Economic Geography & Colonial Policy.

Takuzo Itakura, *Seijigakushi* (Keiogijuku), *Hogakuhakushi*. International Law.

Isao Hata, *B. L.* (Univ. of Nashville) *M. A.* (Yale). English Literature.

Tatsunosuke Nishimoto, *Horitsugakushi* (Keiogijuku), *Hogakuhakushi*. Commercial Law.

Senjiro Takagi, *B. A.* (Yale), *M. A.* (Yale), *Ph. D.* (Yale). Finance.

Tsunetada Oikawa, *Seijigakushi* (Keiogijuku). Economic Geography (Special Topics).

Matajiro Yamasaki (Keiogijuku). Constitution.

Junzaburo Nishiwaki, *Rizaigakushi* (Keiogijuku). English Literature.

Kiyoshi Asai, *Horitsugakushi* (Keiogijuku). Administration.

Ryu-ichi Ko-ike, *Horitsugakushi* (Keiogijuku). Civil Law (Special Topics).

#### **Assistant Professors**

Takuma Terao, *Keizaigakushi*. Statistics.

Keizo Fujibayashi, *Keizaigakushi*. Economic Psychology.

#### **Lecturers**

Tadahiko Mibuchi, *Hogakushi*. Civil Law.

Kei-ichi Miyabara, English Correspondence.

Ko-ichi Kanda, Industrial Management.

Michimo Toyomizu, *Hogakushi*. Civil Law.

Takeshi Osatake, *Hogakuhakushi*. Civil Law.

### c. The Faculty of Law

#### Dean

Tatsunosuke Nishimoto, *Horitsugakushi* (Keiogijuku), *Hogakuhakushi*.

#### Professors

Torajiro Kanbe, *Horitsugakushi* (Keiogijuku), *D. J.* (Halle), *Hogakuhakushi*. General Rules of Civil Law, Law of Obligation & German Law.

Takuzo Itakura, *Seijigakushi* (Keiogijuku), *Hogakuhakushi*. International Law & Political Science.

Tatsunosuke Nishimoto, *Horitsugakushi* (Keiogijuku), *Hogakuhakushi*. Commercial Law.

Senjiro Takagi, *B. A.* (Yale), *M. A.* (Yale), *Ph. D.* (Yale). Monetary Circulation.

Tsunetada Oikawa, *Seijigakushi* (Keiogijuku). History of the Chinese Government & Modern Diplomatic History of the East.

Matajiro Yamasaki, *Seijigakushi* (Keiogijuku). Constitutional Law Comparative Constitutional Law.

Tomo-o Maki, *Seijigakushi* (Keiogijuku), *B. A.* (Oxford). History of Political Thoughts, & History of Political Institutions.

Kiyoshi Asai, *Horitsugakushi* (Keiogijuku). Constitutional Law, Administrative Law & German Law.

Ryu-ichi Koike, *Horitsugakushi* (Keiogijuku). Civil Law & French Law.

Koji Ushioda. Political Philosophy.

Haruzo Minekishi, *Horitsugakushi* (Keiogijuku). Family Law, Law of Inheritance, & English Law.

Hisakichi Shimada, *Hogakushi*. Principles of Municipal Government.

Tej-ichi Kawai, *Bungakushi* (Keiogijuku), *Bungakuhakushi*.  
Psychology.

Hyakutaro Urabe, *Bungakushi* (Keiogijuku), *Hogakuhakushi*.  
English Constitutional Law.

Sei-ichiro Takahashi, *Seijigakushi* (Keiogijuku). History of  
Economic Thoughts.

Shinzo Koizumi, *Seijigakushi* (Keiogijuku). Social Problems.

Saburo Funada, *Bungakushi*. Introduction to Philosophy.

Yukio Masui, *Rizaigakushi* (Keiogijuku). Economic Policy.

Shikamatsu Mukai, *Rizaigakushi* (Keiogijuku). Organization  
and Management & Banking.

Banri Masaki, *Bungakushi* (Keiogijuku). Recent Political History.

#### **Assistant Professors**

Takuma Terao, *Keizaigakushi*. Statistics.

Kunio Nagasawa, *Hogakushi* (Studying abroad).

#### **Lecturers**

Kiroku Hayashi, *Bungakushi* (Keiogijuku), *Hogakuhakushi*.  
History of Diplomacy.

Theodore Sternburg, *D. J.* (Berlin). Roman Law.

Ko-ichi Yamaguchi, *Hogakuhakushi*. International Private  
Conflict of Laws.

Jinnojo Geki. Accountancy.

Michimo Toyomizu, *Hogakushi*. Civil Procedure.

Nagayoshi Hosono, *Hogakushi*. Civil Procedure.

Masajiro Takikawa, *Hogakushi*. History of Japanese Law.

Chuziro Fuji-e, *Hogakushi*. Law of Bankruptcy.

Sumi-o Miyasaki, *Hogakushi*. Practice in Legal Procedure.

Masakuni Ni-idate, *Bungakushi*, Sociology.

Tatsu Naruse, *Hogakushi*. Political Science (Special Topics)

Kenzo Takayanagi, *Hogakushi*. Jurisprudence.



Hideharu Sonta, *Hogakushi*, *Hogakuhakushi* Social Legislation.  
Shiusaku Yaoi, *Hogakushi*. Code of Criminal Procedure.  
Kiufu Kurusu, *Hogakushi*, Trust Law.  
Hyoichiro Kusano, *Hogakushi*. Legal Practice.  
Sotaro Ogonuki, *Hogakushi*. Criminal Law.  
Hitoshi Ashida, *Hogakushi*, *Hogakuhakushi*. Political Science  
(Special Topics).  
Arata Imamiya, *Bungakushi*. History of Japanese Politics  
(Studying abroad).

#### **d. The Faculty of Medicine**

##### **Dean**

Taichi Kitashima, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.)

##### **Chief of the Hospital**

Taichi Kitashima, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.)

##### **Assistant Chief of the Hospital**

Chiujiro Nishino, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.)

##### **Anatomy**

Keiji Okashima, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Professor.  
Shiusaburo Mochizuki, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Professor.  
Toratoshi Taniguchi. *Igakuhakushi* (M.D.), Assistant Professor.  
Shiro Ezaki, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Lecturer.  
Kikutaro Ogushi, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Lecturer.  
Toshio Ito, *Igakushi* (M. B.) Lecturer.

##### **Physiology**

Gen-ichi Kato, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Professor  
Moritomo Kubo, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Assistant Professor.  
Takashi Hayashi, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Assistant Professor.  
Susumu Harashima, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Lecturer.

### **Pharmacology**

- Katsuma Abe, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Professor.  
Saburo Miyazaki, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Assistant Professor.  
Junzo Arima, *Rigaku hakushi* (Sc. D.), Lecturer.  
Kei Nishida, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Lecturer.

### **Bio-Chemistry**

- Toyo Teruuchi, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Professor.  
Yuji Sueyoshi, *Igakushi* (M. B.), Assistant Professor.  
Hachiro Kumagawa, *Igakuhakushi* (M.D.), Assistant Professor.  
Chosaku Wada, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Lecturer.

### **Pathology**

- Sigeru Kusama, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Professor.  
Zen Kawakami, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Professor.  
Ryozo Okamoto, *Igakushi* (M. B.), Assistant Professor.  
Muneo Arima, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Assistant Professor.

### **Bacteriology**

- Sahachiro Hata, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Professor.  
Rokuzo Kobayashi, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Professor.  
Hidekichi Habu, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Assistant Professor.  
Eizo Kobayashi, *Igakushi* (M. B.), Lecturer.  
Junnosuke Ono, *Igakushi* (M. B.), Lecturer.

### **Preventive Medicine**

- Taichi Kitashima, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Professor.  
Mikinosuke Miyajima, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Professor.  
Yoshio Kusama, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Dr. P. H., (Jhons Hop.)  
Dr. M. (Stanford) Professor.  
Riichi Kawakami, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Assistant Professor.  
Rokuro Takano, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Lecturer.  
Chieta Mitsuhori, *Igakushi* (M. B.), Lecturer.

Yoshiaki Kise, *Igakushi* (M. B.), Lecturer.

Toyomatsu Ishizawa, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.) Lecturer.

#### **Parasitology and Tropical Medicine**

Makoto Koidzumi, *Rigakuhakushi* (Sc. D.), Professor.

Sadami Tamiya, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Lecturer.

Yoshikane Matsuzaki, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Lecturer.

#### **Forensic Medicine**

Kiuhei Nakadate, *Igakushi* (M. B.), Assistant Professor.

Yoshio Asaba, *Rigakushi* (S. B.) Lecturer.

#### **Medical History**

Asobu Fujikawa, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), *Bungakuhakushi* (Lit. D.), Lecturer.

#### **Medical Jurisprudence**

Tasuku Yamasaki, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Lecturer.

#### **Medicine**

Chiujiro Nishino, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Professor.

Fumio Hirai, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Professor.

Kenta Omori, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Professor.

Kojiro Kusano, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Assistant Professor.

Norisuke Otani, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Lecturer.

Minoru Hara, *Nogakushi* (Agri. B.), Lecturer in Nutrition.

Masatoshi Hara, *Igakushi* (M. B.), Lecturer.

Shiunji Masaki, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Lecturer.

Yasaburo Kawashima, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Lecturer.

#### **Surgery**

Kuranosuke Moteki, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Professor.

Hiroshi Kimura, *Igaku hakushi* (M. D.), Professor.  
Tahei Sato, *Igaku hakushi* (M. D.), Assistant Professor.  
Kenji Machida, *Igaku hakushi* (M. D.), Lecturer.  
Toshio Kamiyama, *Igakushi* (M. B.) Lecturer.  
Hiroji Hara, *Igakushi* (M. B.) Lecturer.

#### **Orthopedic Surgery**

Wasaburo Maeda, *Igaku hakushi* (M. D.), Professor.  
Tomosuke Maeda, *Igaku hakushi* (M. D.), Lecturer.  
Torai Iwahara, *Igakushi* (M. B.), Lecturer.

#### **Pediatrics**

Mitsunori Karasawa, *Igaku hakushi* (M. D.), Professor.  
Sennosuke Shizume, *Igaku hakushi* (M. D.), Assistant Professor.  
Fujiro Chubachi, *Igaku hakushi* (M. D.), Lecturer.  
Nariyuki Izumi, *Igaku hakushi* (M. D.), Lecturer.  
Hiroshi Miyagawa, *Igaku hakushi* (M. D.), Lecturer.  
Jiro Yamada, *Igaku hakushi* (M. D.), Lecturer.

#### **Gynecology and Obstetrics**

Masamichi Kawazoe, *Igaku hakushi* (M. D.), Professor.  
Kan-ichi Tsutsumi, *Igakushi* (M. B.), Assistant Professor.  
Hisashi Izeki, *Igaku hakushi* (M. D.), Lecturer.  
Shigeji Hasegawa, *Igaku hakushi* (M. D.), Lecturer.  
Tsunenoshin Saito, *Igaku hakushi* (M. D.), Lecturer.  
Morisuke Nakayama, *Igaku hakushi* (M. D.), Lecturer.

#### **Ophthalmology**

Sadao Suganuma, *Igaku hakushi* (M. D.), Professor.  
Misao Uemura, *Igaku hakushi* (M. D.), Assistant Professor.  
Takeshi Nemoto, *Igaku hakushi* (M. D.), Lecturer.

Jiro Amemiya, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Lecturer.

**Dermatology and Urology**

Masaatsu Kitagawa, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Professor.

Katashi Yokoyama, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Assistant Professor.

Hajime Tamura, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Lecturer.

Kaoru Miyamura, *Igakushi* (M. B.) Lecturer.

**Oto-Naso-Laryngology**

Siu-zo Okonogi, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Professor.

Hidenobu Hironaka, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Assistant Professor.

Takeo Sakagushi, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Lecturer.

Takeshi Okazoe, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Lecturer.

Shunji Suzuki, *Igakushi* (M. B.) Lecturer.

**Psychiatry**

Shichikuro Uematsu, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Professor.

Yasue Amemiya, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Lecturer.

Junji Kaneko, *Igakushi* (M. B.), Lecturer.

Heigichi Saito, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Lecturer.

Kamemaru Ishikawa, *Igakushi* (M. B.), Lecturer

**Physico-therapy**

Gōichi Fujinami, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Professor.

Yutaro Sakurai, *Rigakushi* (S. B.), Lecturer.

Hideyuki Haruna, *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Lecturer.

Saburo Itatsu, *Igakushi* (M. B.), Lecturer.

**Dentistry**

Mitsuru Okada, D. D. S., *Igakuhakushi* (M. D.), Professor.

Utaji Tomitori, B. D. S., Lecturer.

HShicniro Hoshino, B. D. S., Lecturer.

**Pharmacist**

Toyosaku Ino, Pharm. B., Chief Pharmacist.

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## **The Subjects and Courses of Instruction**

### **The Curricula and the Examinations**

#### **1. THE FACULTY OF LITERATURE**

The following Courses of Studies are given in the Faculty of Literature:—(1) Japanese Literature; (2) Chinese Literature; (3) English Literature; (4) German Literature; (5) French Literature; (6) Oriental Philosophy; (7) Occidental Philosophy; (8) Psychology; (9) Pedagogy; (10) Ethics; (11) Sociology; (12) Esthetics and History of Fine Arts; (13) Japanese History; (14) Oriental History; (15) Occidental History.

Every student is required to report to the University Registrar's Office, during the first term of the first year after his entrance to the college, the Course he wishes to take.

The following studies are given in the Faculty of Literature:—Japanese Language; Japanese Literature; Chinese Language; Chinese Literature; English Language; English Literature; French Language; French Literature; German Language; German Literature; Latin; Greek; Sanskrit; Pali; Introduction to Philology; Introduction to Literature; History of Oriental Arts; History of Occidental Arts; History of Music; Introduction to Philosophy; Occidental Philosophy; History of

Occidental Philosophy ; Chinese Philosophy ; Hindoo Philosophy ; Epistemology ; Ethics ; Logic ; Esthetics ; Sociology ; Race Psychology ; Philosophy of History ; Religion, Pedagogy ; History of Education ; History of Pedagogy ; Methods of Teaching ; Educational Administration ; Japanese History ; Oriental History ; Occidental History ; Introduction to History ; Diplomatics ; Geography ; Anthropology ; Archæology ; Social Problems ; Economic Principles ; Economic History ; Political Science ; Jurisprudence : Legislative History ; Biology ; Psychiatry.

The required studies in each course are as follows :—

Course	Required Studies	No. of Units	Required Studies	No. of Units	Required Studies	No. of Units	Required Studies	No. of Units	Required Studies	No. of Units
Japanese Literature	Japanese Language	2	Japanese Literature	8	Chinese Literature. Chinese Philosophy	5				
Chinese Literature	Chinese Language	2	Chinese Literature	8	Japanese Language-Japanese Literature.	5				
English Literature	English Language	4	English Literature	10	Introduction to Philosophy	1				
German Language	German Language	4	German Literature	10	Introduction to Philosophy	1				
French Literature	French Language	4	French Literature	10	Introduction to Philosophy	1				
Oriental Philosophy	Chinese Philosophy	2	Hindoo Philosophy	1	Introduction to Philosophy	1	Epistemology	1	Ethics	1
Occidental Philosophy	Occidental Philosophy. History of Occidental Philosophy	5	Introduction to Philosophy	1	Epistemology	1	Ethics	1		

Psychology	Psychology	5	Pedagogy	2	Epistemology	1	Ethics	1		
Pedagogy	Pedagogy	4	History of Pedagogy History of Education	2	Methods of Teaching	1	Educational Administration	1		
Ethics	Ethics	5	Sociology	3	Introduction of Philosophy	1				
Sociology	Sociology	5	Ethics	2						
Esthetics History of Fine Arts	Esthetics History of Fine Arts	8								
Japanese History	Japanese History	7	Introduction to History	1	Diplomatics	2	Oriental History	3		
Oriental History	Oriental History	9	Introduction to History	1	Japanese History	3				
Occidental History	Occidental History	9	Introduction to History	1	Japanese History	3				

1. A unit of study comprises two or three weekly hours throughout the entire academic year.

2. Students must report to the Registrar's office the studies they desire to take, sometime during the first term of each academic year, failing in which they shall not be permitted to take examination. Not all of the elective studies shall be necessarily given every year.

3. In order to graduate from the Faculty one must complete at least twenty-five units of studies including both the required and the elective.

4. Completions of studies are determined by passage in examinations.



5. Those, remaining in school more than three years, who fulfilled the condition stated in Art. XIV besides passing the graduating examination, are full graduates of the Faculty of Literature.

6. The graduating examination is an examination by thesis, with which a verbal examination may be jointly given if necessary. Before the theme of the graduating thesis is determined the student should first get the permission of the teacher concerned.

7. Those missing a regular examination on account of illness or of any other unavoidable circumstance, may take an extra examination. One failing to take the extra examination on any study, shall be considered to have failed in it.

8. The examination marks are A, B, and C, of which the first two are the pass marks and the last the failure mark.

9. Students may take a re-examination on the studies in which they failed. Re-examinations are given annually in March and September.

10. Those who, aftergraduating from the Faculty of Literature, desire to apply for the Monbushō license for instruction either in normal schools, middle schools, girls' high schools, or the higher courses of seven year high schools, shall so arrange their schedules of studies as to include among others the studies specified in the following tables :\*

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\* The tables are omitted as being unimportant for the present purpose, but it may be said generally that the specified studies here mentioned are such as are calculated to re-enforce the studies required for the subjects to be specialized.

## 2. THE FACULTY OF ECONOMICS.

The following table shows the subjects of the studies given in the Faculty of Economics and their units:—

Studies	Units	Studies	Units
Economic Principles	2	Economic Principles (Special Topics of)	1 for each topic
Study of Japanese Economic Theories	1	Study of English Economic Theories	1
History of Social Thoughts	1	Modern Economic History	1
Economic History of Japan	1	Economic History (Special Topics of)	1 for each topic
Finance (Special Topics of)	1 for each topic	Municipal Economics	1
Sociology	1	Sociology (Special Topics of)	1 for each topic
Industrial Policy	1	Industrial Policy (Special Topics of)	1 for each topic
Social Policy	1	Social Policy (Special Topics of)	1 for each topic
Monetary Circulation (Special Topics of)	1 for each topic	International Monetary Circulation and Foreign Exchange	1
Insurance	1	General Average and Marine Insurance	1
Commercial Organization	1	Industrial Management	1
Accountancy (a)	1	Accountancy (b)	1
Economic Psychology	1	Commercial Mathematics	1
Introduction to Commercial Law	2	Commercial Law	3
Administrative Law	2	Criminal Law	1
Commercial Correspondence and Practice	1	Science of Economics (Using English text books)	3
English Literature	3	Preparatory Seminar	1

Studies	Units	Studies	Units
History of Economic Science	1	Prehistory of Economics	1
Study of German Economic Theories	1	Study of French Economic Theories	1
Modern Commercial History	1	Ancient and Mediaeval Economic History	1
Finance (A)	2	Finance (B)	1
Statistics	1	Economic Statistics	1
Economic Policy	1	Agricultural Policy	1
Commercial Policy	1	Transportation Policy	1
Colonial Policy	1	Money and Banking	1
Exchange	1	Business Fluctuation	1
Life Insurance and Fire Insurance	1	Organization and Management	1
Marine Transportation Management	1	Land Transportation Management	1
Economic Geography	1	Economic Geography (Special Topics of)	1 for each topic
Civil Law	3	Civil Law (Special Topics of)	1 for each topic
Commercial Law (Special Topics of)	1 for each topic	Constitution	1
Judicial Procedure	1	International Law	1
Science of Economics (Using German text books)	3	Science of Economics (Using French text books)	3
Seminar	2		

1. A unit of study consists in two hours per week of instruction, except in seminars where it consists in one hour per week of work.

2. Faculty of Economics is divided into Sections A and B, to either of which students are required to belong.

3. The following table shows the required studies, and the primary and secondary elective studies, for both the A and B sections.

	Section A.	Section B.
Required Studies .	Economic Principles (2) Finance (A) (2) Statistics Economic Policy Science of Economics (Using English text books) (3) Science of Economics (Using either German or French text books) (3) Civil Law (3) Modern Economic History History of Economic Science Introduction to Commercial Law (2)	Economic Principles (2) Finance (B) Statistics Economic Policy Science of Economics (Using English text books) (3) Science of Economics (Using German or French text books) (3) Civil Law (3) Accountancy (a) Organization and Management. Commercial Law (3)
Primary	Preparatory Seminar Seminar (2) Agricultural Policy Industrial " Commercial " Transportation " Social " Colonial " Insurance Money and Banking	Preparatory Seminar Seminar (2) Industrial Policy Commercial " Transportation " Insurance Money and Banking Monetary Circulation (Special Topics of)

Elective Studies	Principles of Economics (Special Topics of) Prehistory of Economics Study of Japanese Political Theories Study of English Political Theories Study of German Political Theories Study of French Political Theories Finance (Special Topics of) Sociology History of Social Thoughts Ancient and Mediæval Economic History Japanese Economic History	International Monetary Circulation and Foreign Exchange Exchange Commercial Organization Industrial Management Marine Transportation Management Accountancy (b) Modern Commercial History Economic Geography Economic Psychology Economic Statistics General Average and Marine Insurance
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N. B. The figures within parentheses indicate the number of units. The studies not so indicated are of 1 unit.

Not all of the Elective Studies are given annually.

Secondary Elective Studies for Both Sections	Municipal Economics : Business Fluctuation ; Industrial Policy (Special Topics of) ; Social Policy (Special Topics of) ; Sociology (Special Topics of) ; Economic Geography (Special Topics of) ; Life Insurance and Fire Insurance ; Land Transportation Management ; Commercial Mathematics ; Commercial Correspondence and Practice ; Economic History (Special Topics of) ; Constitution ; Administrative Law (2) ; Criminal Law ; Civil Law (Special Topics of) ; Commercial Law (Special Topics of) ; International Law ; Judicial Procedure ; English Literature (3).  Besides the above, those studies provided for either Section, excepting Finance, Introduction to Commercial Law, and Commercial Law, can be counted as Secondary Elective Studies for the other Section.
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4. The studies are so arranged as to be given in three years.

5. The required studies should be taken up regularly in the scheduled order according to the sequence of academic year.

The elective studies should be selected from those allotted either to the year the students concerned belong to, or to those below.

Only those who completed preparatory seminars may join seminars.

Those wishing to join seminars should select their guiding professors under whom they must continue their studies for two years. However, if circumstances require it, they may carry on their works under different guiding professors provided they get the permissions from their own guiding professors.

6. Those who passed the examinations on the following studies within six years, excluding the year or years during which students might be absent from school under unavoidable circumstances, are graduates of the College :—

a) All the required studies.

b) More than eighteen units of the elective studies, of which twelve should be from the primary elective studies.

7. Students' scholarly attainments are determined by means of written examinations or examinations by theses, their attendance being always taken into consideration.

8. The examinations for seminars are by means of theses, which must be handed in by the end of November of the third year.

9. The examination marks are A, B, and C, of which A and B are the pass marks, while C is the failure mark.

10. Those, who passed the examinations on more than ten units of studies at the end of the first year, are promoted to the second year; and those, who passed on more than another ten units at the end of the second year, are promoted to the third year.

11. Those, who failed to fulfil the conditions stated above, are made to remain in the original class, in which case they are excused from examinations on the studies for which they had gained A marks.

12. The examinations are of the following kinds: regular examination, extra examination, re-examination, and special examination.

The regular examination is given at the end of each academic year for all the studies taken during the year, but on certain studies it may be given more than once during the year.

The extra examination is given, within one of two months after the regular examination, to those who were prevented, by illness or some other unavoidable circumstance, to take the regular one.

Students shall be given failure marks on the study or studies on which they failed to take the extra examination.

Those, who received promotion, are entitled to take the re-examination on the study or studies in which they may have happened to fail. The re-examination takes place the following year when the regular examination for the study, in which they failed, is being given.

Those, who failed in a study or studies at the regular examination, extra examination, or re-examination, of the third year, may take the special examination for the same.

The special examination takes place annually either in September or October.

Those, who failed to pass the special examination, may take the re-examination or the special examination of the following year.

### 3. The Faculty of Law

Faculty of Law is subdivided into the two Courses of Law and Politics.

The following tables show the subjects of the studies given in the Law Courses and their weekly hours of instruction :—

Required Studies	Hours per Week	1st year	2nd year	3rd year
Constitution	2			
Administrative Law	2		2	
Criminal Law	4	4		
Civil Law	13	9	4	
Commercial Law	6		4	2
Judicial Procedure (A)	9		7	2
Judicial Procedure (B)	4		4	
Bankruptcy (including Law of Composition)	2			2
International Law	3			3
Legal Practice	3		1	2
Foreign Laws	6	2	2	2



Economics	4	4		
Total hours	58	21	17 or 20	13

Elective Studies	Hours per Week	1st year	2nd year	2nd year
Roman Law	2	2		
History of Legislation	2	2		
Comparative Constitution	2		2	
Administrative Law (A)	2		2	
Administrative Law (B)	2		2	
Social Legislation	2			2
International Private Law	2			2
Criminology	2	2		
Prevention of Crime	2	2		
Trust Law	2			2
Law of Patents, Designs, Trade-marks, etc.	2			2
Seminar (on special topics)	1 for each topic	1 for each topic	1 for each topic	1 for each topic
Practice in Judicial Procedure	2			
Economic Policy	2			

<b>Finance</b>	<b>4</b>			
<b>Monetary Circulation</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>	
<b>Banking</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>	
<b>Organization and Management</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>		
<b>Statistics</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>		
<b>Accountancy</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>Introduction to Philosophy</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>		
<b>Jurisprudence</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>		
<b>Psychology</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>		
<b>Sociology</b>	<b>2</b>			
<b>Graduating Thesis</b>				

- a. Administrative Law included in the required studies, consists in the study of general principles of the subject.
- b. Students must select between (A) and (B) of Judicial Procedure.
- c. Foreign Laws consists in English Law, German Law, and French Law, of which students must choose one as a required study, while they may select either one of the remaining two as an elective study.
- d. Administrative Law included in the elective studies is

divided into the two branches A and B, of which A emphasizes Peace Administration while B lays stress on Taxation and Industrial Administration.

- e. Each of Criminal Law, Civil Law, and Commercial Law, has its own Legal Practice consisting of one hour per week of work each.
- f. Requirements for seminars shall be determined at the beginning of each academic year, according to circumstances. They will consist of one hour per week of work, and those eligible to them shall be determined each time.

The following tables show the subjects of the studies given in the Politics Course, and their weekly hours of instruction :—

Required Studies	Hours per Week	1st year	2nd year	3rd year
Political Science	3	3		
History of Political Thoughts	3		3	
History of Recent Politics	3		3	
Diplomatic History	4			4
Constitution	2	2		
Administrative Law	2			2
International Law	3			3
Civil Law	6	4	2	
Economics	4			
Finance	4		4	2
Study of Famous authors	6	2	2	
Public Law	6	2	2	2
Total hours	46	17	16	13

Elective Studies	Hours per Week	1st year	2nd year	3rd year
Political Philosophy	2			2
Comparative Constitution	2		2	
History of English Constitution	2	2		
History of Political Institutions	2	2		
History of Japanese Politics	2	2		
Recent Political Thoughts in Japan	2			2
Political Science (Special Topics of)	1 for each topic	2 for each topic	2 for each topic	2 for each topic
Current Events	2		2	
Municipal Politics	2			2
Jurisprudence	2	2		
Criminal Law	4		4	
Criminology	2		2	
Prevention of Crime	2			2
Commercial Law	6		4	2
International Private Law	2			2
Chinese Legislation	3			2
Judicial Procedure	4		4	
Administrative Law (A)	2			2
Administrative Law (B)	2			2

<b>Social Legislation</b>	2			2
<b>Sociology</b>	2	2		
<b>Statistics</b>	2	2		
<b>History of Economic Thoughts</b>	2		2	
<b>Modern Economic History</b>	2			
<b>Social Problems</b>	2			2
<b>Monetary Circulation</b>	2		2	
<b>Banking</b>	2		2	
<b>Economic Policy</b>	2		2	
<b>Colonial Policy</b>	2			2
<b>Accountancy</b>	4		2	2
<b>Organization and Management</b>	2		2	
<b>Seminar for Graduating Thesis</b>	2		1	1

- a. Under the Study of Famous Authors, either English, German, or French authors are taken up, two hours per week for each of these groups; and students are required to select either one of them.
- b. For Administrative Law included in the elective studies, see 4 of the Law Course above.
- c. The two sets of lectures on Commercial Law included in the elective studies, are inseparable, so that they should be taken consecutively.
- d. Of Political Science (Special Topics of) included in the elective studies, the particular topics, out of which

students are required to select, will be determined upon at the beginning of each academic year.

1. Two weekly hours of instruction constitute one unit, excepting Practice and Seminar in the Law Course, where one hour constitutes one unit. The graduating thesis in the law Course, and the seminar for the graduating thesis in the Politics Course, are both counted as two units in the third year. Students must take at least twelve units annually including both required and elective studies.

2. Students must notify the University Office by the end of April, of the elective studies they choose to take during the year, failing in which they are not permitted to take examination on those studies. Those in upper classes may select from the elective studies allotted to lower classes.

Not all of the elective studies are necessarily given annually.

3. An examination is given at the end of each academic year for all the studies pursued during the year, but on certain studies it may be given more than once during the year.

Graduating theses should be handed in by the end of the second term of the third year.

4. Those who were prevented from taking the regular examination by illness or some other unavoidable circumstance, may take the extra examination.

5. The examination marks are A. B. and C, of which A and B are the pass marks and C the failure mark. Students shall be given failure marks on the study or studies on which they failed to take the extra examination.

6. Students, who passed the examinations of not less than two thirds of the units taken of the required studies and whose total number of the passed units exceeds eight including those of the elective studies, may receive promotion under favor of a special decision of the Professors' Meeting. Those so

promoted should make up the failed studies through the re-examination until they attain the condition regarding the required number of units stated in 1. If the failed studies happen to be elective, they are permitted to re-select from the rest of the elective studies. The re-examination is given annually in March and September.

7. Those who failed to receive promotion should remain in the original class to repeat all the studies fulfilling the unit requirements.

8. Those who are compelled to remain successively in the original class more than twice, may be expelled from the Faculty.

9. Those who, in the space of three years, passed the examinations on more than thirty six units both of the required and elective studies, are graduates of the Faculty.

#### **4. The Faculty of Medicine**

The Medical Faculty is four year course with three years of premedical course. The number of students in each class is limited to 100. The courses and materials for instructions are selected and arranged in such a way as to train young men for medical careers.

When there are vacancies in the first year class after accommodating the graduates of the preparatory course, the graduates of the high schools may be admitted.

The following table shows the subject of the studies, given in the Faculty, and their weekly hours of instruction :—

Studies	The 1st Year (Weekly hrs. of Instruction)			The 2nd Year (Weekly hrs. of Instruction)			The 3rd Year (Weekly hrs. of Instruction)			The 4th Year (Weekly hrs. of Instruction)		
	1st term	2nd term	3rd term	1st term	2nd term	3rd term	1st term	2nd term	3rd term	1st term	2nd term	3rd term
Anatomy	12	10										
Laboratory in Anatomy		(12)	(12)									
Histology	3											
Laboratory in Histology	(4)	(4)										
Comparative Anatomy and Embryology			3									
Regional Ana- tomy						3						
Physiology	6	6	2									
Laboratory in Physiology				(3)								
Medical Chem- istry	5	6										
Laboratory in Me- dical Chemistry		(12)	(12)									
Medical History							3					
General Patho- logy			6	6	4							
Pathological Anatomy					(3)	(3)						
Demonstration in Path. Specimens						1	1	1	1	1	1	
Pharmacology			4	4	2							
Laboratory in Pharmacology				(3)								



Prescription				2								
Bacteriology			4	4	4							
Laboratory in Bacteriology					(3)	3						
Parasitology and Tropical Medicine				3	1							
Laboratory in Parasitology				(1)	(1)							
Hygiene				4		2	2	2				
Social Hygiene									2			
Laboratory in Hygiene					2							
Field Trips					*	*						
Medical Statistics					2							
Diagnosis					4	4						
Practice in Diagnosis					(2)	(2)						
General Surgery				4	4	2						
Special Surgery					3	3	3	3	3			
Clinical Surgery							3	3	3	3	3	3
Polyclinic							(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Dressing Practice							(1)					
Operation and Observation										(3)	(3)	

\* Occasionally practised

Medicine				3	3	3	3	3	3			
Clinical Medicine							3	3	3	3	3	3
Polyclinic							(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Obstetrics						1	1	1	1			
Practice in Obstetrics							(1)					
Gynecology						2	2	2	2			
Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology									2	2	2	2
Polyclinic							(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Ophthalmology						2	2	2	2			
Exercises in Ophthalmology						(2)						
Clinical Ophthalmology									2	2	2	
Polyclinic							(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Dermatology							2	1	1			
Urology								1	1			
Clinical Dermatology										2	2	2
Clinical Urology										1	1	1
Polyclinic							(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Pediatrics							1	1	1			

Clinical Pediatrics										2	2	
Polyclinic							(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Ear-nose-throat							1	1	1			
Clinical Ear-nose-throat										2	2	
Polyclinic							(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Psychiatrics							1	2				
Clinical Psychiatrics									1	1	1	
Polyclinic							(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Nutrition										2	2	
Clinical Orthopedics								2	2	2		
Polyclinic							(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Dentistry									1	1	1	
Physico - Therapy								1	1	1	1	
Polyclinic							(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Forensic, Medicine										2	2	
Practice in Forensic Medicine										(2)	(2)	
Medical Jurisprudence										2	2	
Criminal Psychiatry										1		
Special Lectures				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total hours	26 (4)	22 (28)	19 (24)	28 (7)	29 (11)	23 (10)	28 (10)	29 (10)	31 (9)	33 (14)	27 (14)	11 (9)

N. B.—The figures within parentheses represent the weekly hours to be devoted by each student to lectures or laboratory works, in a group of several other students.

\* Occasionally given

As it was mentioned elsewhere, the doctorate degree may be granted, with approval of the Department of Education, on application with thesis based on original research works, which will be examined by a committee appointed by the Meeting of Professors. The number of those who have been granted the degree are 8 in 1922, 12 in 1923, 20 in 1924, 33 in 1925, 36 in 1926, 33 in 1927, 50 in 1928, 63 in 1929, 48 in 1930, and 56 in 1931.

During the third and fourth years, the students are divided into small groups to engage in practice in the out-patient departments and in the hospital wards.

Examinations are divided into the First and Second groups. The former consists in the examinations on Anatomy, Medical Chemistry, Physiology, Pharmacology, General Pathology, Bacteriology, Parasitology and Tropical Medicine, General Surgery and Diagnosis, and the latter in those Pathological Anatomy, Hygiene, Forensic Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Special Surgery, Clinical Surgery, Clinical Orthopedics, Obstetrics, Gynecology, Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology, Ophthalmology, Urology and Dermatology, Ear-Nose-Throat, Pediatrics, Psychiatrics, Physico-Therapy and Dentistry. Unless the students passed all the examinations in the first group they have no right to take the second group. Furthermore, the students are not permitted to take any examination if they are absent from the classes or the laboratories more than a third of the prescribed hours.

Oral examinations may be given at any time during a given term of academic year on the subjects the students have studied. But such examinations may be substituted by written forms under some special circumstances. The examination marks are A, B, C and D of which A, B, and C are the Pass marks, and D the failure mark. If a student fails in a study or studies, he is not permitted to take the extra examination on the same, in

that term. Those who have successfully passed all the examinations given during their residence of four or more years are recognized as graduates of the College and are entitled for diplomas.

## 5. THE UNIVERSITY PREPARATORY SCHOOL

The University Preparatory School, which is the department where students receive trainings necessary for the advanced courses of the University, comprehends the courses of Literature, Economics, Law, and Medicine. The following tables show their curricula :—

### (a) The Course of Literature

Studies	Weekly hours of instruction for 1st year	Weekly hours of instruction for 2nd year	Weekly hours of instruction for 3rd year
Ethics	1	1	1
Japanese Language	2	2	2
Chinese Classics	2	2	2
English and English Literature	10	10	10
German or French	4	4	3
History	3	3	2
Geography	2 For those intending to specialize in history only		
Mathematics	2	2 For those intending to specialize in philosophy only	

Biology		2	
Psychology	2		
Logic		2	
Philosophy			2
Economic Principles			3
Introduction to Jurisprudence			
Gymnastics	2	2	2
Total hours	28 for Philosophy 28 „ Literature 30 „ History	30 for Philosophy 20 „ Literature 28 „ History	28 for Philosophy 30 „ Literature 30 „ History

N. B.—Those intending to specialize in Philosophy, are excused from taking Geography (2 hrs) but must take German (2 hrs). They are also excused from taking Japanese Language (2 hrs) in the third year.

### (b) The Courses of Economics and Law

Studies	Weekly hours of instruction for 1st year	Weekly hours of instruction for 2nd year	Weekly hours of instruction for 3rd year
Ethics	1	1	1
Japanese Language & Chinese Classics	3	3	1
English	9	9	9
German or French	4	4	3
History	3	3	2
Geography	2		

Mathematics	2	2	1
Biology		2	
Psychology & Logic	2	2	2
Philosophy			3
Economic Principles			3
Introduction to Jurisprudence			2
Book-keeping			2
Gymnastics	2	2	2
Total hours	28	28	28 or 29

N. B.—1 Those belonging to the Law Course, must take German instead of French. They must also take German (2 hrs) instead of Geography (2 hrs).

2. Mathematics of the third year is for those only, who belong to the Economic Course. Those, who are from commercial schools, should take Mathematics instead of Book-keeping.

### (c) The Course of Medicine

Studies	Weekly hours of instruction for 1st year	Weekly hours of instruction for 2nd year	Weekly hours of instruction for 3rd year
Ethics	1	1	1
Japanese Language & Chinese Classics	3		
German	10	8	10

English	5	3	3
Latin			2
Mathematics	4	3	
Physics		3	3 for lecture 4 for laboratory work.
Chemistry	3	3 for lecture 4 for laboratory work.	
Theoretical Chem.			1
Zoology & Botany		2 for lecture 4 for laboratory work.	2 for lecture 4 for laboratory work.
Psychology	2		
Gymnastics	2	2	2
Total hours	30	33	32

The academic year for all the courses in the University Preparatory School, is divided into three terms. At the end of each term, an examination is given for all the studies pursued during the term.

The full examination mark for each study is 10, and those, who gained in average more than 60 percent of the full mark with no mark below 40 percent at the end of the year, are promoted.

Those, who were prevented from taking examination by illness or an unavoidable circumstance, may take the extra examinations given in November, February, and May.

Those who failed to receive promotion must remain in the original class to repeat all the previous studies.



Those who fail twice successively may be expelled from the school.

### **FOREIGN STUDENTS**

Foreign Students may be admitted into all the schools of the Keiogijuku Foundation, provided they can satisfy the authorities by examination and other proofs that they are fully qualified for admission.

### **SPECIAL STUDENTS**

Those desiring to make special study of one or two subjects in any of the Faculties of the Keiogijuku University, may be admitted as special students, provided they can satisfy the authorities as to their qualifications regarding their age, previous education, etc.

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## PART VII—THE COLLEGE OF HIGHER STUDIES (KOTOBU)

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### Officers

#### President

Kiroku Hayashi, *Hogakuhakushi*.

#### Dean

Tomo-o Maki, *Rizaigakushi* (Keiogijuku), B. A. (Oxford).

#### Teaching Staff

Tadashi Toyoshima. English.

Ju-ichi Takagi, *Rizaigakushi* (Keiogijuku). Finance & Economic Policy.

Saburo Maekawa. Japanese Language & Chinese Classics.

Gi-ichiro Machida, *Rizaigakushi* (Keiogijuku). Economic Policy & English.

Rokuro Sahara, *Bungakushi*. English & Psychology.

Yoshimichi Hira-oka, *Bungakushi*. English.

Tsune-ichi Hamada, *Keizaigakushi*. Finance & Economic Policy.

Isao Hata, B. L. (Univ. of Nashville), M. A. (Yale). English.

Katsuhiko Hashimoto. English.

Kamegoro Washimi. English.

J. J. Fisher, M. S. (Columbia). English.

Hide-o Karasawa, *Keizaigakushi*. English.

Jiroku Kawabe, Ph. D. (Yale). English.

Shinyo Kasuya. German.

Ryosuke Takata, *Bungakushi*. Japanese Language & Chinese Classics.

Makoto Endo, *Hogakushi*. Civil Law.

Toshio Ema, *Bungakushi*. French.

- Kiyoshi Asai, *Horitsugakushi* (Keiogijuku) Constitution.
- Ki-ichi Saito, *Hogakushi*. Commercial Law & Civil Law.
- Kinzo Sanbe, *Rizaigakushi* (Keiogijuku), *Keizaigakuhakushi*.  
Book-keeping.
- Yasu-o Tsunematsu, *Bungakushi* (Keiogijuku). History & English.
- Tsunekichi Yamasaki, *Rizaigakushi* (Keiogijuku). English.
- Masao Yamada, *Keizaigakushi*. Book-keeping & Economic Policy.
- Kei-ichi Miyabara. English Correspondence.
- Itsuzo Shimabara, *B. D.* (Yale), *M. S.* (Oberlin). Philosophy &  
Ethics.
- Sumi-o Miyasaki, *Hogakushi*. Legal Procedure.
- Shige-o Suzuki, *Keizaigakushi*. Economic Policy & Commercial  
Matters.
- Hyakutaro Urabe, *Bungakushi* (Keiogijuku), *Hogakuhakushi*.  
Modern History & Political History.
- Tatsunosuke Nishimoto, *Horitsugakushi* (Keiogijuku). *Hogaku-*  
*hakushi*. Commercial Law.
- Senjiro Takagi, *B. A.* (Yale), *M. A.* (Yale), *Ph. D.* (Yale).  
Finance & Economic Policy.
- Sotaro Nama-e; *B. L.* (Boston). English.
- Shinzo Ko-izumi, *Seijigakushi* (Keiogijuku). Economic Prin-  
ciples & Seminar.
- Tomo-o Maki, *Rizaigakushi* (Keiogijuku), *B. A.* (Oxford). Seminar.
- Yuki-o Masui, *Rizaigakushi* (Keiogijuku). Seminar.
- Hisakichi Shimada, *Hogakushi*. Political Science.
- Minoru Komura, *Hogakushi*. German.
- Taikichi Ito, *Keizaigakushi*. Economic Principles.
- Kiyoshi Ikeda, *M. A.* (Cambridge). Modern History & English.
- Fusao Kono, *Keizaigakushi*. German.
- Junzaburo Nishiwaki, *Rizaigakushi* (Keiogijuku). Seminar.
- Takuzo Itakura, *Seijigakushi* (Keiogijuku), *Hogakuhakushi*.  
Seminar.

## Curriculum

As it was stated elsewhere, this department was established in 1922, as one of the youngest members of the group of schools within the Keiogijuku Foundation with the aim to raise young-men who may go out into the active world after a comparatively short period of schooling under a system, in which studies, calculated to be best adapted for higher common education, are concisely arranged. Until 1931, it consisted of three years of the main course and one year of the preparatory course; but in that year the latter course was dropped accompanied by a radical re-arrangement within the former.

The following is its curriculum :—

Studies	Weekly hours of instruction for 1st year	Weekly hours of instruction for 2nd year	Weekly hours of instruction for 3rd year
Ethics	1		
Logic & Psychology		2	
Introduction to Philosophy			2
Sociology or Social Problems			2
Constitution	2		
Civil Law		4	
Commercial Law			3
Economic Principles	5		
Monetary Circulation		2	
Finance			2

Statistics or Ac- countancy			2
Political Science		2	
Modern History	3		
Japanese Language & Chinese Classics	2	2	
English	8	8	8
Seminar	2	2	2
Gymnastics	2	2	2
Total hours	24	24	23

Besides the above, German or French may be taken as an elective study.

A special course of lectures may sometimes be given.

1. The annual examination is given at the end of each academic year. For some studies, examination may be given more than once during the year.
2. The examination marks are A, B, and C, of which A and B are the pass marks and C the failure mark.
3. The extra examination will be given those who were prevented from taking the regular examination by illness or an unavoidable circumstance.

Students, who failed to take the extra examination, will receive C mark for the study or studies concerned.

4. Students who passed all the examinations except those on a few studies, may be promoted under favour of a special decision at the teachers' meeting, provided the number of the failed studies does not exceed 30 percent of the entire number of the studies pursued during the year.

# PART VIII—THE CURRICULA OF OTHER SCHOOLS IN THE KEIOGIJUKU

## 1. The Middle School (Futsubu)

The following is the curriculum of the Middle School:—

Studies	Weekly hours of instruction for 1st year	Weekly hours of instruction for 2nd year	Weekly hours of instruction for 3rd year	Weekly hours of instruction for 4th year	Weekly hours of instruction for 5th year
Morals and Civics	General Ideas of Morals 1	General Ideas of Morals 1	General Ideas of Morals 1	General Ideas of Morals and of Civics 2	General Ideas of Morals and of Civics 2
Japanese Language & Chinese Classics	Jap. Lan., Chin., Cl., Composition, Grammar, Penmanship 6	Jap. Lan., Chin. Cl., Composition, Grammar, Penmanship 5	Jap. Lan., Chin. Cl., Composition, Grammar, Penmanship 5	Jap. Lan., Chin. Cl., Composition, Grammar 5	Jap. Lan., Chin. Cl., Composition, Grammar 5
History & Geography	Japanese History and Geography 3	Jap. His., Oriental His., Jap. Geo., Oriental Geo. 3	Oriental His., Occidental History, Foreign Geo. 3	Occidental His., Foreign Geo. 3	Recent His. of Civilization, Natural and Human Geography 3
English	Reading, Translation, Dictation, Composition, Grammar, Conversation Penmanship 8	Reading, Translation, Dictation, Composition, Grammar, Conversation 8	Reading, Translation, Dictation, Composition, Grammar, Conversation 8	Reading, Translation, Dictation, Composition, Grammar, Conversation 8	Reading, Translation, Dictation, Composition, Grammar, Conversation 8
Mathematics	Arithmetic, Algebra 4	Algebra, Geometry 4	Algebra, Geometry 5	Algebra, Geometry 4	Algebra, Geo. Trigonometry 4
Science	Botany, Zoology 2	Physiology, Zoology, Physics, Chemistry 3	Physiology, Zoology, Physics, Chemistry 3	Free-hand Drawing, instrumental Drawing 1	Mineralogy, Physics, Chemistry, Biology 4
Drawing	Free-hand, Drawing, Designing 1	Free-hand Drawing, Instrumental Drawing 1	Free-hand Drawing, Instrumental Drawing 1	Mineralogy, Physics, Chemistry 5	Free-hand Drawing, Instrumental Drawing 1
Music	1	1	1	1	1
Manual Training	2	2	1	1	1
Gymnastics	Gymnastics, Military Training 4	Gymnastics, Military Training 4	Gymnastics, Military Training 4	Gymnastic, Military Training 4	Gymnastics, Military Training 4
Total hours	32	32	32	32	23

## 2. The Commercial and Technical School (Shoko Gakko)

The following is the curriculum of the Commercial and Technical School :—

Studies	Weekly hours of instruction for 1st year	Weekly hours of instruction for 2nd year	Weekly hours of instruction for 3rd year	Weekly hours of instruction for 4th year	Weekly hours of instruction for 5th year
Lecture on Morals	General Ideas of Morals 1	General Ideas of Morals 1	General Ideas of Morals 1	General Ideas of Morals 1	General Ideas of Morals 1
Civics				Idea of Civics 1	Idea of Civics 1
Japanese Language	Reading, Composition, Penmanship 4	Reading, Composition, Grammar, Penmanship 5	Reading, Composition, Grammar, Penmanship 4	Reading, Composition, Penmanship 3	Reading, Commercial Correspondence 2
Chinese Classics	2	2	2	1	1
English	Reading, Translation, Dictation, Composition, Penmanship 8	Reading, Translation, Dictation, Composition, Grammar 2	Reading, Translation, Dictation, Composition, Grammar 7	Reading, Translation, Dictation, Composition, Grammar, Conversation 7	Reading, Translation, Conversation 7
Mathematics	Arithmetic, Algebra, Practice in Abacus 5	Algebra, Practice in Abacus 5	Algebra, Geometry, Commercial, Arithmetic, Practice in Abacus 6	Algebra, Geometry, Commercial, Arithmetic, Practice in Abacus 5	Commercial, Arithmetic, Practice in Abacus 3
Geography	Japanese Geography 2	Foreign Geography 2	Commercial Geography 2		
Science	Botany, Zoology 2	Physiology, Mineralogy 2	Chemistry 2	Chemistry, Physics 3	
Drawing	Free-hand drawing Instrumental drawing 2	Free-hand Drawing, Instrumental drawing 2			
Book-keeping			Commercial Book-keeping 3	Bank Book-keeping 3	Book-keeping in English, General Ideas of Accountancy 2

Commercial Mat- ters			General Ideas in Detail of 3	Ideas in Details of 2	Foreign Commercial Practice in English 2
Commercial Prac- tice					Domestic & Foreign Commercial Practice 2
Commercial and Industrial Economics				General Ideas of 2	Economic Conditions 2
Business Laws & Regulations					General Ideas of 3
Commercial Com- modities					Chief Domestic & Foreign Com. Com. 2
General Ideas of Industry					General Ideas of Me- chanical and Electric Industries 2
Singing	1	1			
Gymnastics	Gymnastics & Military Training 3			Gymnastics & Military Training 2	Gymnastic & Military Training 2
Total hours	32	32	32	32	32

N. B.—Typewriting may be taught those who desire it, at extra hours.



### 3. The Evening Commercial School (Shogio Gakko)

The following is the curriculum of the Evening Commercial School :—

Studies	Weekly hours of instruction for 1st year	Weekly hours of instruction for 2nd year	Weekly hours of instruction for 3rd year	Weekly hours of instruction for 4th year
Lecture on Morals	General Ideas of Morals 1	General Ideas of Morals 1	General Ideas of Morals 1	General Ideas of Morals 1
Civics			Idea of Civics 2	Idea of Civics 2
Japanese Language & Chinese Classics	3	2	2	2
Composition	Composition, Letter Writing 1	1	1	1
Penmanship	1	1		
Mathematics	Algebra, Practice in Abacus 3	Algebra, Geometry, Practice in Abacus 3	Commercial Arithmetic, Geometry, Practice in Abacus 3	Commercial Arithmetic, Practice in Abacus 3
Geography	Commercial Geography 2			
History		Commercial History 2		Recent History of Civilization 2
English	5	6	English and Commercial English 6	English and Commercial English 6
Book-keeping	Commercial Book-keeping 2	Commercial Book-keeping 2	Industrial Book-keeping, Bank Book-keeping 2	Accountancy 1
Commercial Matters, Commercial Practice	General Ideas of, Ideas in Detail of 2	Ideas in Details of 2	Ideas in Details of 1	Commercial Practice 2
Commercial and Industrial Economics			General Ideas of 3	
Business Laws and Regulations				General Ideas of 3
Science	General Ideas of, Physics and Chemistry 2	General Ideas of, Physics and Chemistry 2		
Commercial Commodities			Chief Domestic and Foreign Commercial Commodities 2	
Gymnastics	Gymnastics, Military Training 2	Gymnastics, Military Training 2	Gymnastics, Military Training 2	Gymnastics, Military Training 2
Total hours	24	24	25	25

The following is the curriculum of the Special Course of the Evening Commercial School:—

Studies	Weekly hours of instruction
Practice in Abacus	6
Book-keeping	6
English	6

The length of time required for the Special Course is six months: April 1—September 30; October 1—March 31.

Practice in Abacus and Book-keeping may be taken together, while English may be taken together with either one of the remaining two studies.

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#### 4. The Primary School (Yochisha)

The following is the curriculum of the Primary School:—

Studies	Weekly hours of instruction for 1st year	Weekly hours of instruction for 2nd year	Weekly hours of instruction for 3rd year	Weekly hours of instruction for 4th year	Weekly hours of instruction for 5th year	Weekly hours of instruction for 6th year
Morals	1	1	1	1	1	1
Japanese Language	6-8	10	11	10	9	9
English				2	2	2
History				1	2	2
Geography			1	1	2	2
Science	1	1	1	2	2	2
Arithmetic	4	5	6	6	5	5
Drawing	1	1	1	1	1	1
Manual Training	1	1	1	1	1	1
Singing	2	1	1	1	1	1
Gymnastics	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total hours	19-21	23	26	29	30	30

N. B.—Those who finished the Primary School are freely admitted to the first year either of the Middle School or of the Commercial and Technical School, of the Keiogijuku.

## SUPPLEMENT

### FUKUZAWA'S MORAL CODE

In the following pages is given an exact reproduction of the recognized English translation of Mr. Fukuzawa's Moral Code, which was referred to in the preceding short account of his life. The Code embodies the fundamental principles of education that guide and stimulate the members of the teaching-staff of the institution in their daily work of upbuilding the character, and of developing the intellect, of students who come under their care and instruction.

#### Preface

Supposing that we were adopting a standard of moral principles suitable for the present age, what should be the ideal of conduct by which to fashion our lives? This is the question that is extremely puzzling to the minds of young students, and one on which they will frequently question their elders. Our beloved teacher, Mr. Fukuzawa, being desirous to formulate an answer to these questions, requested us to draw up in writing a plan of moral conduct. We therefore drew up the following general sketch of a scheme for the conduct of life, taking as our basis the lesson of our teacher's own life as illustrated by his words and deeds; and, having completed our task, submitted it to him for his approval and sanction. We have given our sketch the name of Fukuzawa's Moral Code, and, as contained in the following pages, we commend it to the attention of students.

The Compilers.

11 February, 1900.

It is a point about which there is a perfect unanimity of opinion throughout the realm, that it is incumbent upon every native-born subject of the Japanese Empire, without regard to age or sex, to pay homage to the Imperial House that has reigned throughout the ages and to show gratitude for its gracious favour that has accrued to us from its many virtues.

But when we ask the question how, in these days, and in what manner, the men and women of to-day should order their conduct in society we find that as a rule such conduct is regulated by various systems of moral teachings which have been handed down from past ages. It is fitting, however, that moral teachings should be modified from time to time to keep pace with the progress of civilization, and it is but natural that a highly advanced and ever advancing society, such as we find in the world to-day should be provided with a system of morals better suited to its needs than the antiquated teachings already mentioned. It is for this reason, we venture to think, that it has become necessary to state anew the principles of morals and rules of conduct, individual as well as social.

1. It is the universal duty of Man to raise his personal dignity and to develop his moral and intellectual faculties to their uttermost capacity, never to be contented with the degree of development already attained, but ever to press forward to higher attainments. We urge it, therefore, as a duty upon all those who hold the same convictions as ourselves to endeavour in all things to discharge their full duty as men, laying to heart the principles of Independence and Self-respect, as the leading tenets of moral life.

2. Whosoever perfectly realizes the principle of Independence both of Mind and Body, and, paying due respect to his own person, preserves his dignity unblemished,—him we call a man of independence and self-respect.

3. The true source of independence of life is to eat one's bread in the sweat of one's brow. A man of independence and self-respect should be a self-helping and self-supporting man.

4. Strength of body and soundness of health are requisites of life. We should, therefore, always take care to keep mind and body active and well, and to refrain from any action or course of life likely to prove injurious to our health.

5. It is man's duty to live out the whole of his allotted span of life. To take one's own life, for whatever reasons, or under whatever circumstances, is an unreasonable and cowardly act, altogether abominable and entirely unworthy of the Principle of Independence and Self-respect.

6. To realize the Principle of Independence and Self-respect demands nothing short of an audacious, active, and dauntless spirit. It requires a combination in a man's character of courage with fortitude.

7. A man of Independence and Self-respect should not be dependent upon others for the determination of his own conduct. He should be intelligent enough to think and judge for himself.

8. To treat women as though they were inferior to men is a barbarous custom. Men and women belonging to a civilized society should love and respect one another as equals, each sex realizing its own independence and self-respect.

9. Inasmuch as marriage is one of the most serious events in human life, great caution should be observed in the choice of a partner for life. All human relations have their origin in marriage, in the loving and respectful cohabitation, till death comes to separate them, of husband and wife, neither of whom should interfere with the Independence and Self-respect of the other.

10. Such husbands and wives maintain towards their offspring a relation which is both full of hope and natural, since

there are no extraneous elements introduced into the family and since parents and children are wholly and exclusively each the other's own. The love that binds them together is sincere and pure, and the keeping of this love unimpaired is the foundation of domestic happiness.

11. Children, also should be trained to become persons of Independence and Self-respect, it being the duty of parents to take charge of the proper bringing-up of their children so long as they remain in infancy. Children, for their parts' should yield due obedience to their parents, and make every effort to fit themselves to become persons of Independence and Self-respect when the time comes for them to step out into the world.

12. The ideal person of Independence and Self-respect deems it incumbent on himself to go on learning even to his old age, and never to allow either the development of the intellect or the cultivation of the moral character to slacken or cease.

13. Society having both individuals and families as its units, it should be borne in mind that the foundation of a healthy society is to be found in the Independence and Self-respect of the family as well as of the individual.

14. The only way in which social life can continue is for each Individual to keep unimpaired his or her own Independence and Self-respect as well as that of others. This may be done by respecting the rights and happiness of others at the same time that we seek our own happiness and protect our own rights.

15. To harbour resentment and to seek revenge is another barbarous and cruel practice, a relic of the Dark Ages. We should employ only just and upright means for clearing ourselves from shame or vindicating our honour.

16. Every man should be faithful in the discharge of the duties of his vocation. He, who, regardless of the importance of the trusts committed to him, neglects his responsibilities, is unworthy to be called a man of Independence and Self-respect.

17. Treat others with trustfulness. If you trust others, they will trust you in return. It is this mutual confidence alone that can enable Independence and Self-respect to be realized in ourselves or in others.

18. Courtesy and etiquette are necessary to the continuance of social life. They should be observed strictly, and yet with moderation.

19. It is an act of humanity, and one of the highest of human virtues, to strive to extend to others that love which we feel for ourselves, to lighten the burdens, and promote the happiness, of our fellow-men.

20. Humanity should not be limited towards human beings only. It should prevent men from treating animals with cruelty, and make them refrain from needlessly taking the lives of fellow-creatures.

21. Since a taste for art and literature elevates the character as well as delighting the mind, and since it contributes indirectly to the peace and happiness of mankind, its acquirement should be deemed an object of the greatest importance for human life.

22. Wherever there is a country, there is a government. It is the duty of the Government to administer the country, to establish and maintain military power, to protect the people of the land, and to guarantee to the individual citizen the inviolability of life, property, honour, and liberty. In return for these benefits, it is the duty of the citizens to give military service and to contribute to the expenses of the nation.

23. If citizens are under obligation to serve in the national



army and to pay their share of the national expense, it is also, naturally, their duty and privilege to have a voice in the legislation and a right to control the governmental expenditure.

24. Citizens of Japan, of either sex, should never forget their supreme duty to maintain their national Independence and Self-respect, against all foes, and at the sacrifice of even life and property.

25. It is the duty of every citizen, not only to obey the laws himself, but to see that others obey them likewise for this is necessary for the maintenance of the peace and order of Society.

26. The number of nations in the world is by no means small, and they differ from us in religion, language, colour, and custom. Yet they are our brothers. In our intercourse with them there should be no partiality, and no attempt at swaggering or boastfulness. Such conduct only leads us to despise other people, and is wholly at variance with the Principle of Independence and Self-respect.

27. It is the duty of the men living to-day to improve the civilization and happiness which they have received from their forefathers and so to hand them on unimpaired to their posterity.

28. It is natural that men should be born into the world with varying degrees of intellectual and physical strength. It is the province of Education to increase the number of the wise and strong, and to diminish that of the weak and foolish. In short, Education instructs men in the Principle of Independence and Self-respect, and enables them to form plans for putting the principle into practice.

29. Those who share our convictions, whether men or women, will do well to lay these teachings to heart. They should also strive to spread them throughout Society at large, and thus to advance, hand in hand with the whole people, towards the state of greatest happiness.

昭和七年十二月二十五日 印刷

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